

Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

Full report

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Special Eurobarometer 336

Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request
of Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural
Development

Survey co-ordinated by Directorate-General for
Communication

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Table of contents

INTRODUCTION	3
KEY FINDINGS.....	5
1. PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL AREAS	8
2. AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND INFORMATION	11
2.1 Objective knowledge of agriculture in the EU	11
2.2 Awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy	14
3. EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PRIORITIES AND PERFORMANCE	18
3.1 Dealing with agricultural and rural issues at a European, national, regional or local level	18
3.2 Main priorities for European Union agricultural policy	22
3.2.1 Overall results.....	22
3.2.2 Analysis of individual priorities.....	24
3.3 Performance of the Common Agricultural Policy on citizen's priorities	34
3.3.1 Overall results.....	34
3.3.2 Analysis of performance on individual aims	36
3.4 Attitudes to European Union agricultural and rural development policy objectives.....	55
4. AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE	57
5. THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS IN SOCIETY	65
5.1 The role of farmers in society	65
5.1.1 Overall results.....	65
5.1.2 Individual responsibilities.....	67
5.2 Key reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union.....	70

5.3 Other reasons for supporting farmers.....	73
5.4 Supporting farmers' incomes.....	78
6. THE EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL BUDGET	80
6.1 Assessments of the current budget level.....	80
6.2 Future financial support to farmers	83
7. INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE AND ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN THE EU.....	86
7.1 Priority topics for more information.....	86
CONCLUSIONS	89

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE

TABLES

INTRODUCTION

For over 50 years the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has been a cornerstone of EU policy relating to farming and the rural areas. Proposed by the European Commission in 1960, it aimed to provide a harmonised framework to maintain adequate supplies, increase productivity and ensure that both consumers and producers received a fair deal in the market. These priorities have shifted over time as environmental and animal concerns, as well as safety and health aspects have gained prominence. As a consequence, the CAP has gradually moved from a production-based structure of subsidies to a market-oriented system, integrating standards for food safety, environment and biodiversity as well as animal welfare, just to mention a few.

In this context, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural development has been keen to measure public opinion on agriculture and the CAP, in order to see how citizens view such matters in general and to gauge their reactions to policy developments. The Eurobarometer has measured opinion on agriculture since 2005¹ and this survey presents fresh results on what Europeans think about this subject.

The Special Eurobarometer 336 tracks a number of areas, including:

- The importance of agriculture and rural areas;
- Knowledge of agricultural issues and of the CAP
- Public priorities for EU agricultural policy;
- Performance of the CAP against various policy areas;
- The main responsibilities of farmers;
- The adequacy of the CAP budget; and
- Attitudes to future financial support for farmers.

In addition, this survey also introduces a number of new questions such as:

- Whether various policy areas should be managed at the European, national or regional level;
- Agriculture and climate change;
- Production of organic products and renewable energy, as well as biotechnology; and
- Key reasons for maintaining farming in the EU.

¹ EB64.2 (autumn 2005), EB66.3 (autumn 2006), EB68.2 (autumn 2007).

* * * * *

The results of this report come from the special Eurobarometer no 336 conducted by TNS Opinion & Social network from 13th November to 9th December 2009. All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. The methodology is consistent with that used in Standard Eurobarometer polls managed by the European Commission's Communication Directorate-General ('Research and Political Analysis' unit). A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted is appended as an annex to this report. This note indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals. All country results provided in this study are weighted from a socio-demographic point of view. Scores for the EU average, in turn, are weighted according to country size in order to ensure an accurate representation of public opinion in the EU.

In this report, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS	
EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
DK/NA	Don't know / No answer
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus*
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the "*acquis communautaire*" is suspended in the part of the country that is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews conducted in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are recorded in the category "CY" and included in the EU27 average.

KEY FINDINGS

- An overwhelming majority (90%) of Europeans regard agriculture and rural areas as **important for the future**.
- While European citizens continue to place importance on the subject of agriculture, most have **limited knowledge** about the CAP: about four in ten interviewees (41%) have heard or read about the European Union agricultural and rural development policy. Awareness of the CAP, and precise understanding of it, is also relatively low and has not increased since 2006: more than half of those surveyed had not heard of the CAP (57%).
- There is an overall **preference for the European level** to manage a agricultural issues, particularly environmental protection (65%), securing food supply (53%) and ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe (51%). Although there is considerable variation in response according to the particular issue, and across Member States, the local or regional levels are not preferred for any of the issues measured.
- According to the European public, **the main priority for the CAP** should be ensuring agricultural products that are of good quality, healthy and safe (59%). Ensuring reasonable food prices (49%), protecting the environment and ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (both 41%) are also given a high position on the public agenda.
- The performance of the CAP receives both **positive and negative evaluations** from the European public. The CAP is perceived as performing *fairly well* when it comes to securing food supply in the EU, ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe and favouring methods of organic farming. On the other hand, the policy is viewed as performing *fairly badly* when it comes to the protection of family type farms, ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers. In addition, negative ratings outweigh positive ones when respondents are asked about the CAP's performance on reasonable food prices for consumers, protection of the environment and dealing with climate change and the development of rural areas while preserving the countryside. Apart from protecting the environment and family type farms, all objectives are rated more positively compared with EB68.2 (autumn 2007).

- An overwhelming majority of respondents (85% or more) are supportive of the **new objectives** for agriculture and rural development, which include:
 - To preserve the countryside (93%)
 - To help farmers to face the consequences of climate change (89%);
 - To develop the economy in rural areas (89%)
 - To distribute support to farmers in a more equitable way (88%);
 - To link financial support farmers get with the compliance to certain rules regarding environmental protection, food safety and animal welfare (87%); and
 - To encourage farmers to produce what markets demand (85%).

- About half of respondents (46%) think that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting **climate change**. Nonetheless, further action is called for in view of this. A large majority (82%) agree that the EU needs to help farmers to change the way they work in order to fight climate change. A similarly large proportion (77%) believes that agriculture will suffer strongly from the effects of climate change in the coming years. Also, most respondents (67%) think that EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change, even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive. The results suggest that Europeans are ready to pay their share to realise such measures. About six in ten respondents (58%) are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products if they are produced in a way that does not increase climate change. Such support is remarkable, considering that almost two thirds (61%) of the respondents believe that agriculture is **not** one of the major causes of climate change.

- Supplying the population with healthy and safe food continues to be the **main responsibility of farmers** in society, according to respondents in this survey (56%). Following this in perceived importance are the responsibilities of protecting the environment (25%) and supplying the population with a diversity of quality products (24%).

- There is a high level of public agreement that farmers should be encouraged to produce more **organic products** (84%), to contribute to the production of **renewable energy** (83%) and to take advantage of progress in **biotechnology** (77%).

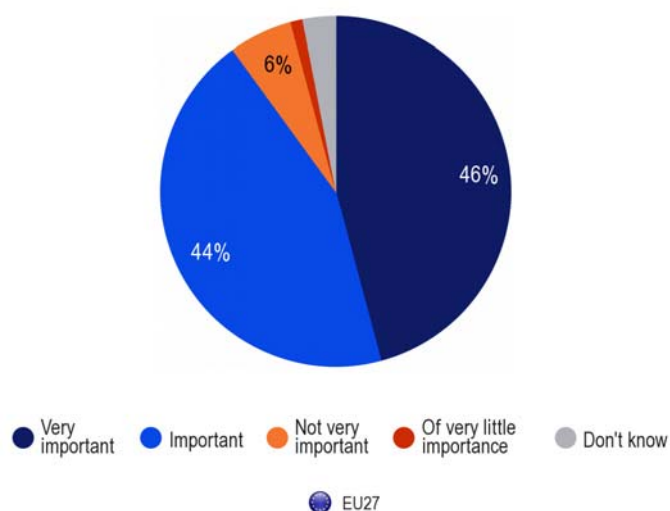
- A large majority of EU citizens (83%) is in favour of the EU continuing to **support farmers' income**. Moreover, 68% believe that the current budget for agriculture and rural development is either adequate or insufficient, which is a significant increase compared with EB68.2. Four in every ten respondents (39%) would like the financial support to farmers to increase over the next ten years, which also is an increase (+10%) compared with EB68.2.
- Food safety continues to be a dominant issue in terms of **information needs**. Beyond food safety (51%), there is a sizeable demand for more information on the environmental effects of farming (31%) and the welfare of farm animals (23%).

1. PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE RURAL AREAS

- The European public considers agriculture and rural areas to be important for Europe's future -

The vast majority of EU citizens surveyed (90%) view the subject of farming and rural areas as important to one extent or another.² Forty-six percent view this matter as 'very important' and a further 44% consider it to be 'important'. Six percent of the sample consider agriculture not to be very important and an additional 1% thinks it is of very little importance. A further 3% do not have an opinion on the matter.

QB1. Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?



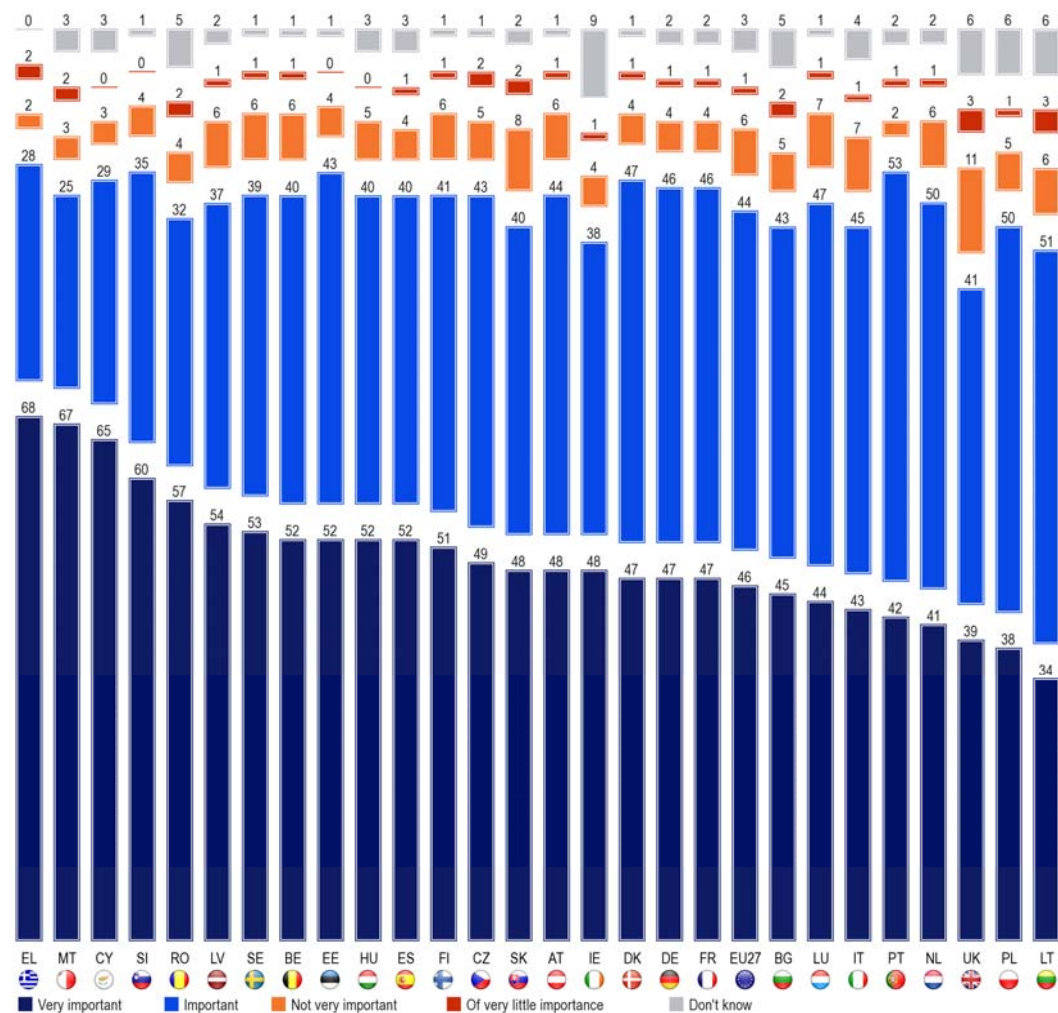
These results are consistent with those of the previous surveys in 2007 and 2006. The combined 'very important' and 'important' percentage noted two years ago was also 90%, a slight increase on the 88% figure recorded in 2006. The most significant change in terms of the overall results of this question since 2006 is reflected in the increased proportion of respondents who consider agriculture and the rural areas to be 'very important' (+4 percentage points since 2006).

The high level of importance is common across all countries studied, with support of 80% or higher. Countries in which respondents attach particularly high importance

² QB1. Not everyone shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European Agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally do you think that subject is...for our future?

to agriculture include Greece (96%), Slovenia and Portugal (both 95%). Emphasis on agriculture is only a little less widespread in the UK (80%), Lithuania (85%) and Ireland (86%).

QB1. Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?



Although results for overall importance levels at EU level have remained fairly constant since the previous survey, there have been some considerable changes at country level with respect to respondents who select 'very important'. The largest increases are noted among respondents in Bulgaria and Slovakia (+14 percentage points), Malta (+12), Cyprus (+11), Ireland, Greece and Austria (+10) as well as Latvia (+9) and Denmark (+8).

QB1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future? -

"Very important"

		EB68.2 Nov. - dec. 2007	EB72.5 Nov. - Dec. 2009	Evolution 2007-2009
	EU27	45%	46%	+1
	BG	31%	45%	+14
	SK	34%	48%	+14
	MT	55%	67%	+12
	CY	54%	65%	+11
	IE	38%	48%	+10
	EL	58%	68%	+10
	AT	38%	48%	+10
	LV	45%	54%	+9
	DK	39%	47%	+8

As also noted in the previous survey in 2007, socio-demographic factors do not play large part in determining public opinion on this matter. A socio-demographic breakdown reveals few differences, with the only factors worthy of note being age and occupation. Firstly, regarding age, respondents under 25 years are significantly less likely than other age cohorts to view agriculture and rural areas as 'very important' (33%). By contrast, those over 55 years of age are the most likely to place importance on this issue (53%). Secondly, regarding occupation, students are the group least likely to place importance on agriculture (34%).

QB1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Of very little importance	DK
EU27	46%	44%	6%	1%	3%
Age					
 15-24	33%	52%	8%	2%	5%
25-39	43%	46%	6%	1%	4%
40-54	48%	44%	5%	1%	2%
55 +	53%	38%	4%	2%	3%
Respondent occupation scale					
 Self-employed	52%	41%	4%	1%	2%
Managers	50%	42%	5%	1%	2%
Other white collars	42%	48%	6%	1%	3%
Manual workers	43%	47%	6%	1%	3%
House persons	46%	43%	6%	1%	4%
Unemployed	45%	40%	8%	2%	5%
Retired	53%	38%	4%	2%	3%
Students	34%	54%	8%	1%	3%

2. AGRICULTURE AND THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE, AWARENESS AND INFORMATION

2.1 Objective knowledge of agriculture in the EU

***- There is a low level of public knowledge about the
details of agriculture in the EU -***

The previous section highlighted the strength of importance placed on agriculture by the European public. In spite of the perceived importance of agriculture, public knowledge regarding the details such matters is relatively low.

In order to measure public knowledge of agriculture in the EU, respondents were presented with a quiz-style exercise requiring them to state whether three statements related to the subject are true or false³. The three statements were:

- (1) The United States produces more agricultural products than the EU*
- (2) In the EU, on average, incomes in the agricultural sector are lower than incomes in other sectors of the economy*
- (3) Farmers represent around 10% of the working population in the EU*

Only statement (2) is true as incomes in the agricultural sector are indeed lower than incomes in other sectors across Europe. Statements 1 and 3, on the other hand, are false: the EU produces more agricultural products than the United States and farmers represent only 3% of the EU population⁴.

While the average of correct answers is slightly higher than the average of wrong answers (38% compared to 34% respectively), there are a substantial proportion of incorrect answers for two of the three questions.

About a third of respondents (29%) correctly understand the statement 'The United States produces more agricultural products than the EU', to be false. By contrast, more than four in ten (41%) respondents incorrectly believe this statement to be true, and 30% are unable to give a response.

A similarly low proportion of respondents give the correct response to the statement 'farmers represent around 10% of the working population in the EU':

³ QB2. For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false?

⁴ Rural Development in the European Union: Statistical and Economic Information (2009)

only a quarter of respondents (26%) correctly understand this to be false. It is very interesting to note that when this statement was framed as a true statement in the 2007 wave ('approximately 3% of the EU population are farmers'), a much larger proportion, 42%, got it right.

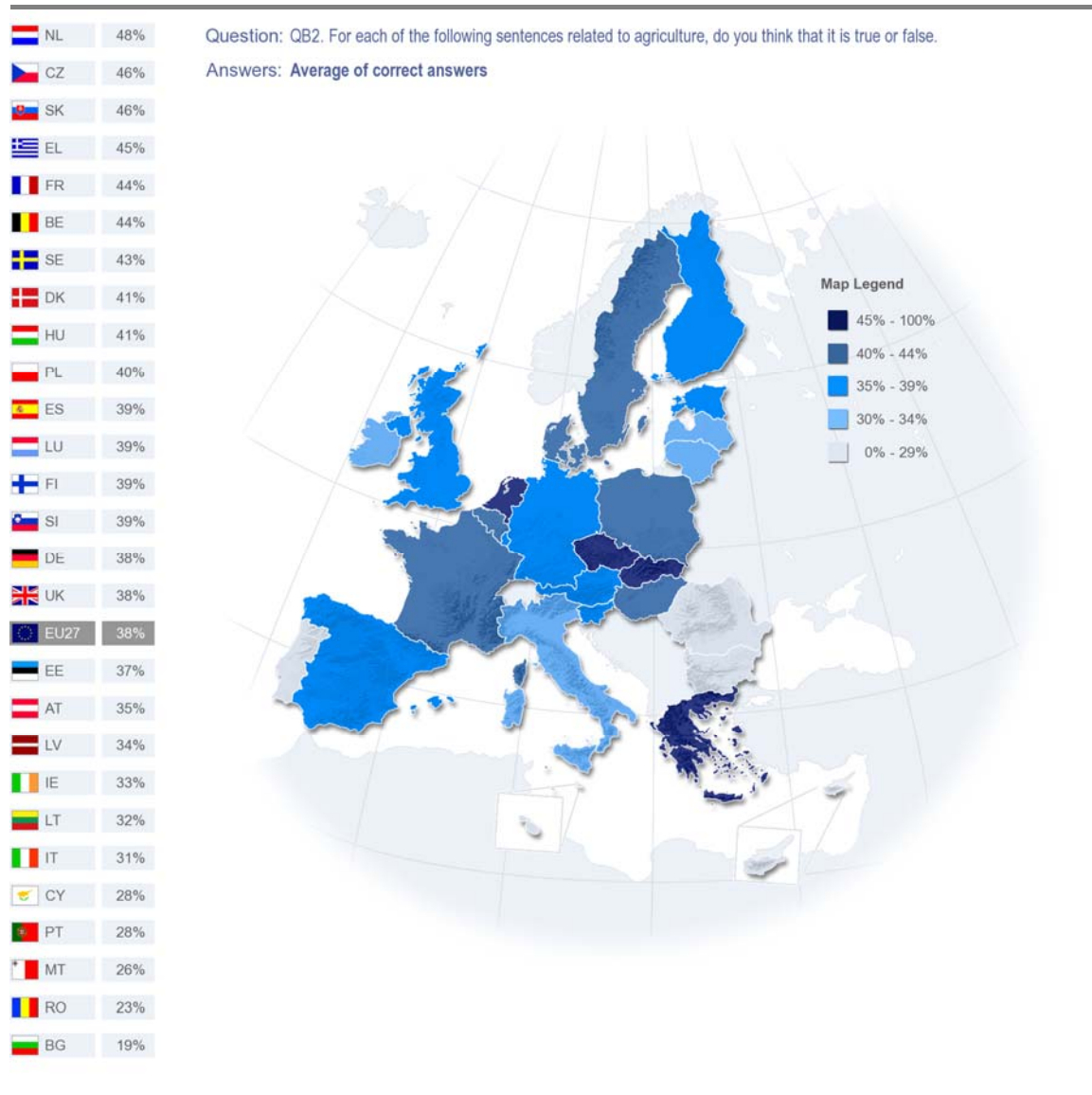
The highest number of correct responses is given to the statement 'In the EU, on average, incomes in the agricultural sector are lower than incomes in other sectors of the economy'. A majority of respondents (59%) correctly understand this statement to be true and only one in six (16%) give the incorrect answer. It should be noted, however, that a considerable proportion cannot form an opinion.

QB2 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false. EU27				
	Correct answer	Giving correct answer	Giving wrong answer	DK
The United States produces more...	FALSE	29%	41%	30%
In the EU, on average, incomes...	TRUE	59%	16%	25%
Farmers represent around 10%...	FALSE	26%	44%	30%
AVERAGE OVER THE 3 STATEMENTS		38%	34%	28%

- The lowest proportion of correct responses is noted in the two most recent Members States -

Across all three statements, the highest percentage of correct answers is noted in the Netherlands (48%), the Czech Republic and Slovakia (both 46%) as well as in Greece (45%), France and Belgium (44%). The lowest percentage of correct responses, on the other hand, is noted in Bulgaria (19%), Romania (23%), Malta (26%), Portugal and Cyprus (both 28%).

The low results in Bulgaria and Romania are related to the proportion of 'don't know' responses (61% and 54% respectively) rather than the number of incorrect answers. It appears that as a consequence of their recent accession to the EU, there is less familiarity with such matters among respondents in these countries.



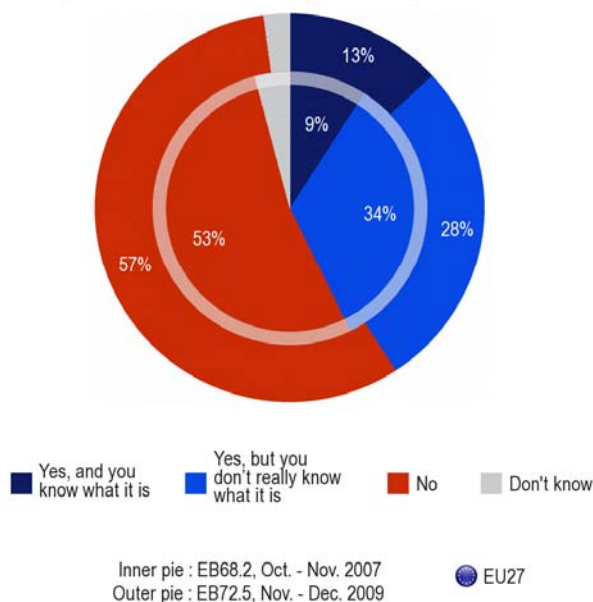
Again, a socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals few relevant differences. The only factor worthy of note is education, but the influence is limited: respondents who studied until they were 20 years old or beyond (38%) are more likely to be adequately informed than what those are who left school at 15 years of age (33%).

2.2 Awareness of the Common Agricultural Policy

- About two in every five respondents have heard or read about the CAP -

The relatively low level of understanding of agricultural issues discussed in the previous section is further examined in this section.⁵ When asked whether respondents have ever heard or read about the CAP, an absolute majority (57%) answer negatively. A further 41% have heard or read about the CAP, but most of these respondents do not really know what it is. In fact, only 13% say that they have a clear idea of what the policy actually is. A further 2% can not form an opinion on this matter.

QB3. Have you ever heard or read about the CAP, the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy?

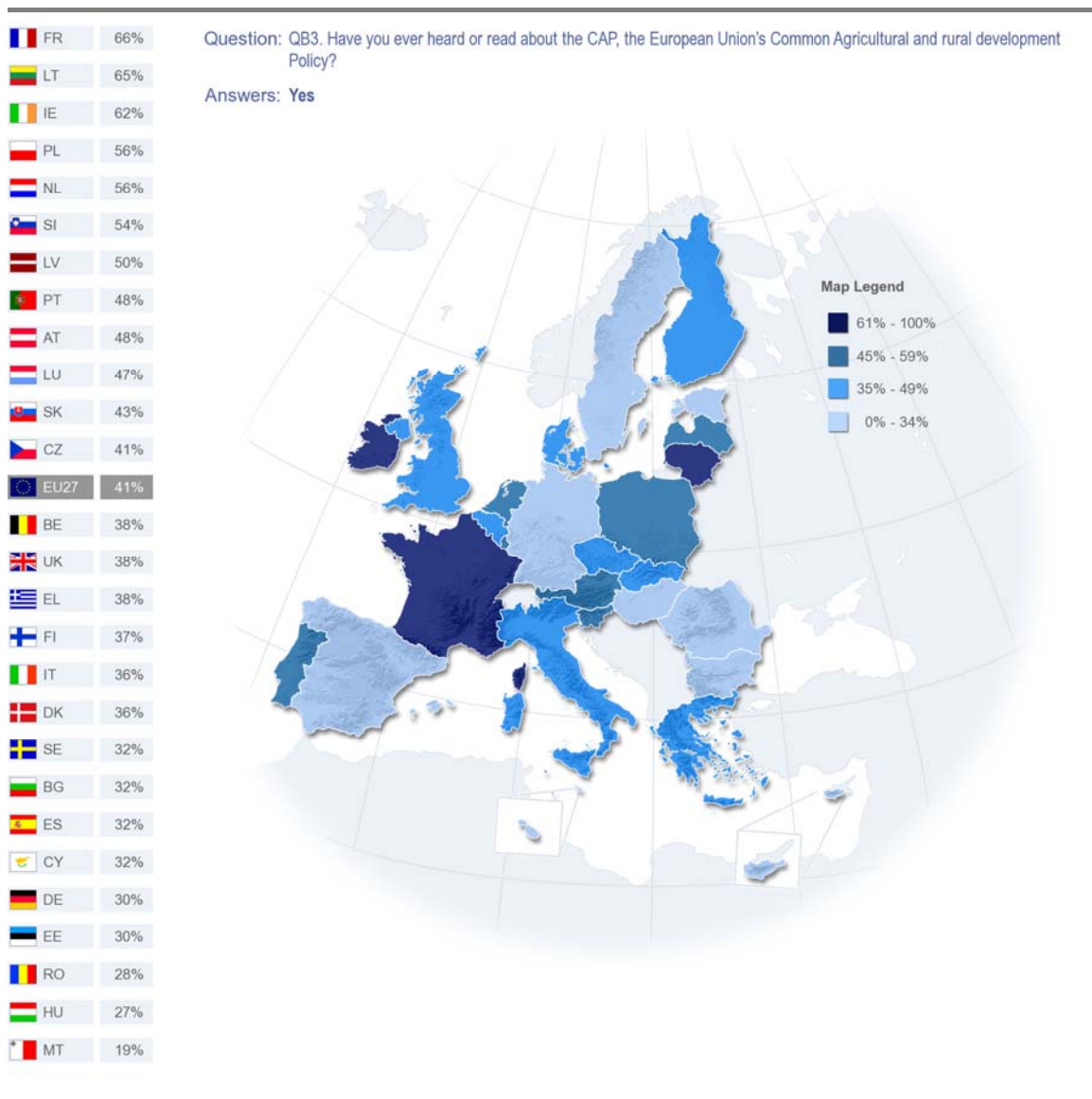


The proportion of respondents who have not heard of the CAP has increased slightly from the results in 2007 (+4 percentage points). Interestingly, the proportion of those with precise knowledge has also increased (+4 percentage points). In turn, the number who have heard of it 'but don't really know what it is' has declined (-6 percentage points).

⁵ QB3. Have you ever heard or read about the CAP, the European Union's Common Agricultural Policy?

As illustrated by the map below, the range of responses by country is far more varied for this question than for those on the importance of, and knowledge of, agriculture. The countries recording the highest awareness levels are France (66%), Lithuania (65%) and Ireland (62%). Ireland also reports the highest level of precise awareness (26%), followed by Luxembourg (22%) and France (20%).

At the other end of the spectrum, interviewees in Malta (19%) continue to report the lowest levels of awareness of the CAP, although the percentage has increased somewhat over the last two years (+5 percentage points). Respondents in Hungary (27%) and in Romania (28%) are also less likely to have heard about the CAP.



Considerable increases in awareness are noted in Latvia and Lithuania (+13 percentage points), Luxembourg (+10 percentage points) and Finland (+7 percentage points). The proportion that has heard about the policy decreased in only two countries, namely Sweden (-19 percentage points) and Germany (-11 percentage points). The decrease in awareness among Swedish respondents comes as a bit surprising, given that Sweden had the presidency of the European Union during the period this survey was conducted. This event is rather expected to raise public awareness of EU policies.

QB3 Have you ever heard or read about the CAP, the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy? - Total "Yes"

		EB68.2 Nov. - dec. 2007	EB72.5 Nov. - Dec. 2009	Evolution 2007-2009
	EU27	41%	43%	-2
	LV	37%	50%	+13
	LT	52%	65%	+13
	LU	37%	47%	+10
	FI	30%	37%	+7
	MT	14%	19%	+5
	:	:	:	
	SE	51%	32%	-19
	DE	41%	30%	-11

While socio-demographic factors carry a weak influence on the importance that people place on agriculture in Europe and on their general knowledge about agricultural matters, they do affect awareness levels of the CAP:

- Males (17%) are more likely to consider themselves having a good understanding of the CAP compared to their female counterparts (9%):
- Those aged under 25 are less likely to have both a precise and imprecise understanding of the CAP (9% and 23% respectively) when compared to older age cohorts:
- Respondents who left school at age 15 or earlier (31%) are far less likely to have heard about the CAP, compared to those who have been schooled to age 20 or later (56%):

QB3 Have you ever heard or read about the CAP, the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy?

	Yes, and you know what it is	Yes, but you don't really know what it is	No	DK
EU27	13%	28%	57%	2%
Sex				
 Male	17%	30%	51%	2%
Female	9%	27%	61%	3%
Age				
 15-24	9%	23%	65%	3%
25-39	13%	26%	59%	2%
40-54	15%	31%	52%	2%
55 +	14%	29%	55%	2%
Education (End of)				
 15-	9%	22%	67%	2%
16-19	11%	28%	59%	2%
20+	22%	34%	42%	2%
Still studying	10%	26%	61%	3%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self- employed	21%	31%	46%	2%
Managers	24%	35%	39%	2%
Other white collars	12%	32%	54%	2%
Manual workers	10%	27%	61%	2%
House persons	8%	25%	65%	2%
Unemployed	11%	19%	68%	2%
Retired	13%	29%	56%	2%
Students	10%	26%	61%	3%

3. EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PRIORITIES AND PERFORMANCE

The initial objectives of the CAP, outlined in the Treaty of Rome⁶ were to:

- Increase productivity, by promoting technical innovation and ensuring optimum use of factors of production;
- Ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community;
- Stabilise agricultural markets;
- Secure availability of agricultural supplies, and
- Provide consumers with food at reasonable prices.

Over time, agricultural policy has taken on additional objectives as issues including environmental protection, biodiversity, the welfare of animals and enhancement of rural areas, have increased in importance.

This section examines what the European public currently thinks should be the priorities in terms of agricultural policy and how well the CAP actually meets these targets. This chapter also deals with views regarding the political level on which issues surrounding agriculture should be managed.

3.1 Dealing with agricultural and rural issues at a European, national, regional or local level

- On average, the European level is preferred for most issues -

In the 2009 wave, a question was added regarding what focus EU citizens thought six different aspects of agricultural policy deserved – European, national or regional/local level management⁷.

⁶ See *The Treaty of Rome and Green Europe (June 2000)*, European Parliament Factsheet 4.1.1

⁷ QB4. For each of the following issues related to agricultural and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt with at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.

QB4 For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.
EU27

	European Level	National level	Regional/local level
Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	45%	39%	11%
To develop rural areas while preserving the countryside	38%	39%	18%
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	42%	42%	12%
To secure food supply	53%	33%	9%
To protect the environment and deal with climate change	65%	23%	8%
To ensure that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	51%	34%	11%
Average	49%	35%	12%

The largest proportion of respondents (49%) prefers decision-making surrounding agricultural issues to take place at the European level. A further 35% favour the national level, whereas only 12% would prefer that these matters should be dealt with regionally. Having said this, there is considerable variation in response in regard to the different aspects of policy:

- Nearly two thirds (65%) of respondents feel that European level is most suitable for dealing with environmental and climate change issues.
- More than half respondents opt for the European level in relation to issues of securing food supply (53%) and ensuring the quality, health and safety of agricultural products (51%). Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (45%) is also seen as best dealt with at the European level, but support for this is a little less strong.
- Equal preference for the European and the national levels is reported when it comes to ensuring reasonable food prices and the development of rural areas.

There are some interesting differences between countries in this regard. Average responses in Cyprus and Luxembourg (both 68%) as well as Belgium (66%) show a strong preference for dealing with all six aspects of agricultural policy at the European level. Similarly, respondents in the Netherlands have a higher than average preference for management of issues at the EU level (67%), with one exception - they are more likely to believe that developing 'rural areas while

preserving the countryside' should be managed at the national (50%) rather than at the European level (35%).

Respondents in Finland and Estonia show the highest preference for dealing with issues at the national level (averages of 52% and 51% respectively). The exception to this pattern is environmental protection for which 58% of Estonians and 65% of Finns prefer the European level. The summary tables examine patterns of in responses for each objective:

<u>Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers</u> "European level"			<u>Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside</u> "European Level"		
EU Figures		EU27 45%	EU Figures		EU27 38%
Highest results by country		Belgium 63%	Highest results by country		Greece 60%
		The Netherlands 61%			Cyprus 58%
		Luxembourg 60%			Austria 51%
		Greece 59%			Belgium 50%
<u>Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers</u> "European level"			<u>Securing food supply in the EU</u> "European level"		
EU Figures		EU27 42%	EU Figures		EU27 53%
Highest results by country		Luxembourg 70%	Highest results by country		Cyprus 81%
		The Netherlands 64%			Germany 75%
		Belgium 63%			Luxembourg 75%
		Cyprus 55%			The Netherlands 75%
<u>Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change</u> "European level"			<u>Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe</u> "European level"		
EU Figures		EU27 65%	EU Figures		EU27 51%
Highest results by country		The Netherlands 87%	Highest results by country		The Netherlands 78%
		Belgium 81%			Cyprus 73%
		Germany 81%			Luxembourg 72%
		Cyprus 81%			Belgium 71%

In conclusion it can be said that although there is an overall preference for the European to manage most agricultural issues, there is considerable variation in response according to the particular issue, and by country. Some general patterns can be observed in relation to length of EU membership: the results indicate that the countries most likely to prefer EU management of agricultural matters are, for

the most part, longer standing Member States. An important exception to this pattern is Cyprus.

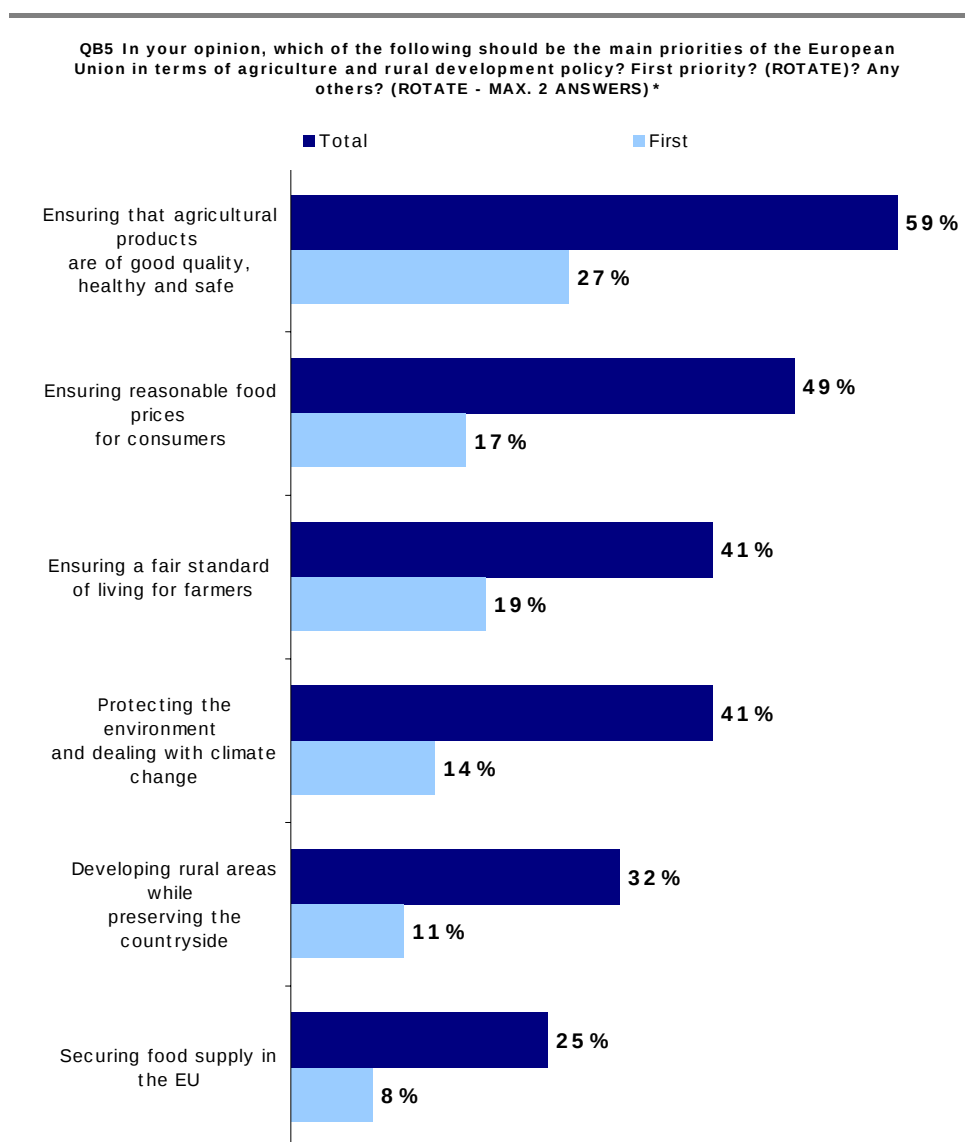
In terms of socio-demographic factors, few patterns are noted. Overall it can be said that respondents with a high level of education are more likely to prefer the European level compared with those that left education early on. The same pattern is found among respondents in more qualified occupations, not least managers and self-employed.

3.2 Main priorities for European Union agricultural policy

3.2.1 Overall results

- EU citizens continue to place top priority on healthy and safe food together with reasonable prices -**

Respondents were shown a list of six agricultural policy aims and were asked to select what item they think should be the first and second priority of the European Union in terms of agricultural and rural development policy.⁸



* Three out of the total six items of QB5 were asked also in 2007 and 2006.

⁸ B5a and b. In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agricultural and rural development policy? First priority? Any others?

Turning first to what Europeans quote as the number one priority, it shows that ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe is chosen by 27% of the respondents. This priority is followed by ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (19%) and ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (17%). Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change is prioritised by 14%, and developing rural areas by 11% of respondents. Securing food supply in the EU is mentioned by less than one in every ten respondents (8%).

Considering the total of first, second and third mentions, ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe is mentioned by 59% of respondents. Europeans' second overall priority is ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers (49%). Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers and protecting the environment share third place with 41% mentioning each of these as key priorities. About a third (32%) of Europeans view the development of rural areas while preserving the countryside as an important priority. This is closely followed by securing food supply in the EU, mentioned by a quarter (25%) of respondents.

Compared with the 2007, ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality has gained prominence. The opposite is noted for food prices. Although this aim still is of great importance, it does no longer rank first on Europeans' agenda. Fair living standard for farmers ranks similarly to what was the case two years ago. Although the emphasis on this objective is fairly similar to the previous survey, it should be noted that this priority now ranks lower in the overall hierarchy. Although the matter of securing food supply in the EU was phrased differently in the previous survey⁹, the changed perception of this objective can still be commented upon. Compared with 2007, it shows that respondents now place more importance on this objective (+ 7 percentage points). This may suggest that a secure supply of food is not perceived as obvious as was the case a few years ago.

Only 3% Europeans do not have an opinion on what should be the main priorities for the CAP. Rather, respondents appear to be fairly opinionated on this matter. Objectives regarding quality of product, farmers living conditions, to environmental protection and rural development are all mentioned by considerable proportions of the EU public. The variation of objectives that the public assign to the CAP suggests that the policy is viewed as cross-functional in purpose.

⁹ In EB68.2 this item read as the following: *Ensuring the availability of agricultural products*

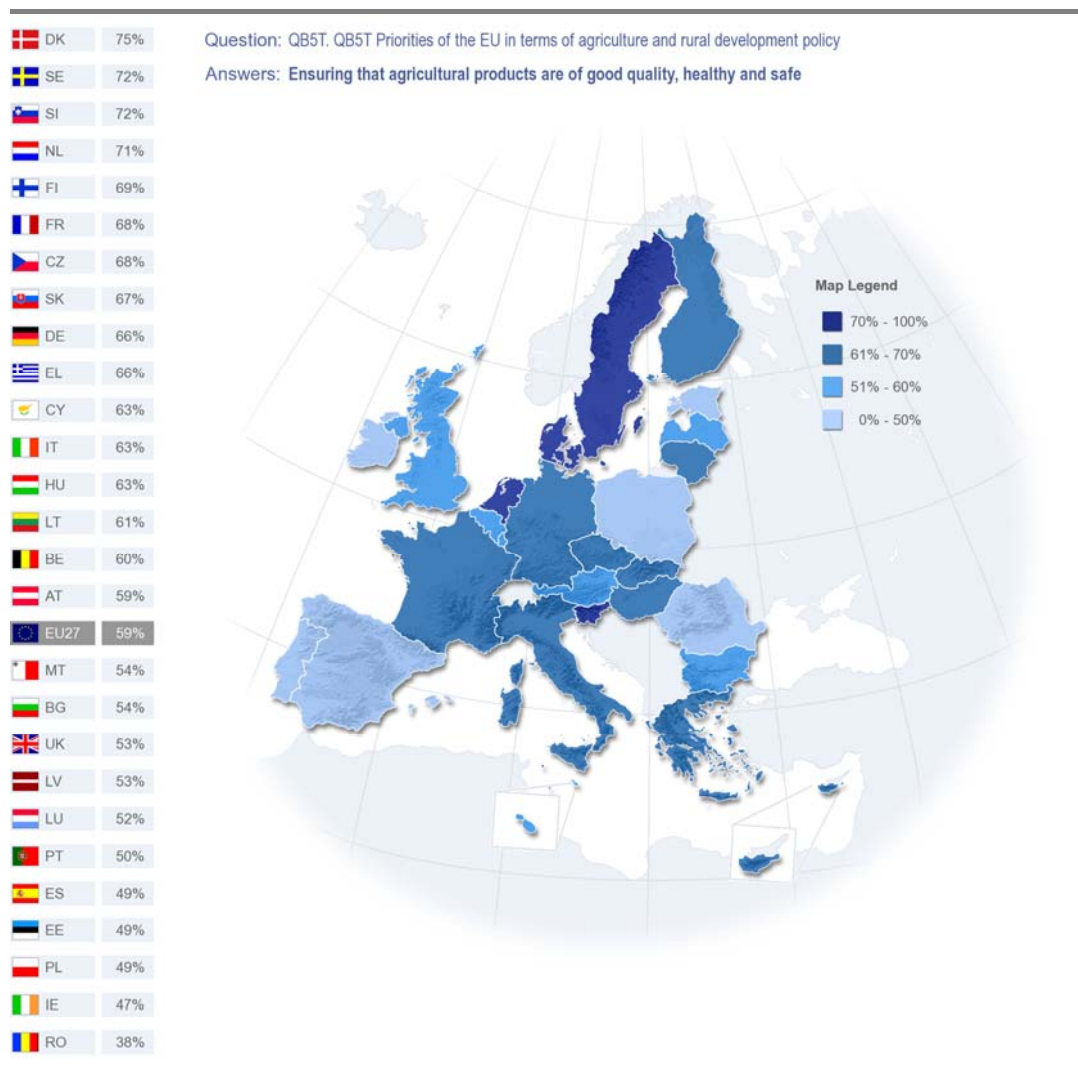
In terms of country differences, which are analysed for each priority over the following pages, a broad pattern can be observed. Respondents in Northern European countries tend to place a high priority on environmental, health and safety issues, whereas southern Member States are more concerned with food prices. In addition, a number of Eastern countries place considerable emphasis on fair standard of living for farmers and the development of rural areas.

3.2.2 Analysis of individual priorities

This section explores the overall priority for each objective and how this differs across the Member States. Socio-demographical factors will be commented upon when a relevant pattern is noted.

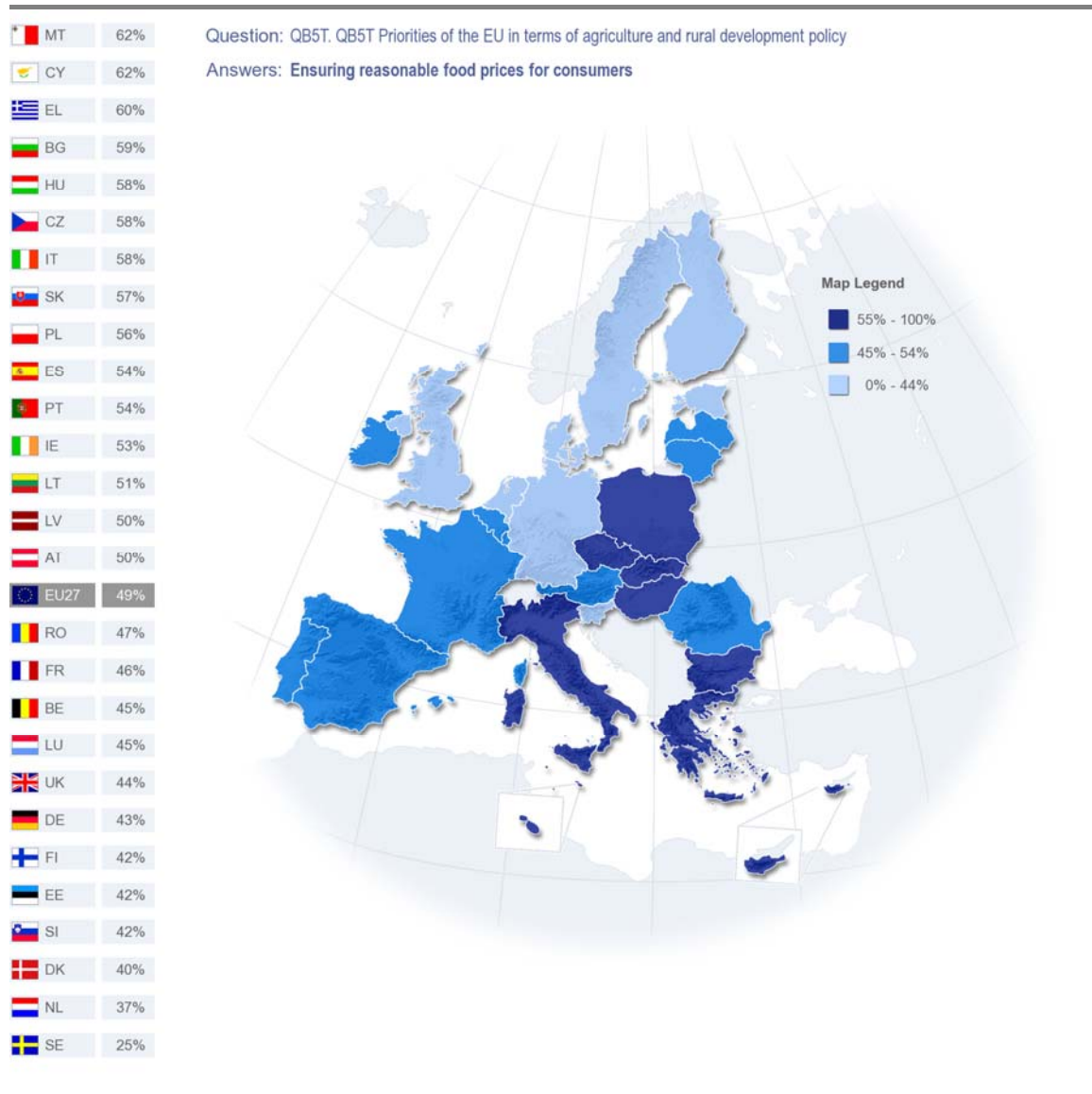
(i) Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe

Overall, this objective is placed at the top of the agenda with a majority of the European public putting large emphasis on it. In fact, most EU countries attach great importance to food quality and particularly high ratings are reported in Denmark (75%), Sweden and Slovenia (both 72%), the Netherlands (71%) and Finland (69%). Results in Romania are in strong contrast to these figures: only 38% of respondents think that the CAP should focus on ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality.. Respondents in Ireland (47%), Poland, Spain and Estonia (all 49%) are also less likely to view this as the main priority.



(ii) Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers

Reasonable food prices rank second on Europeans' overall agenda, and a large variation across countries is also present here. Results show that respondents in some of the southern European countries tend to place a higher than average importance on ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers. This is particularly true for respondents in Cyprus and Malta (both 62%), Greece (60%), Bulgaria (59%) and Italy (58%). Lower priority is placed on this item by respondents in Sweden (25%), the Netherlands (37%) and Denmark (40%). It is reasonable to assume that the country's wealth is highly influential in this regard.



In terms of socio-demographic factors, education and financial situation play an important role here. Those with a higher level of education (41%) and those that rarely struggle financially (46%) are less likely to prioritise this objective. These results seem to suggest that people with a lower socio-economic status are more concerned with food prices, than what those are that have a higher income and education.

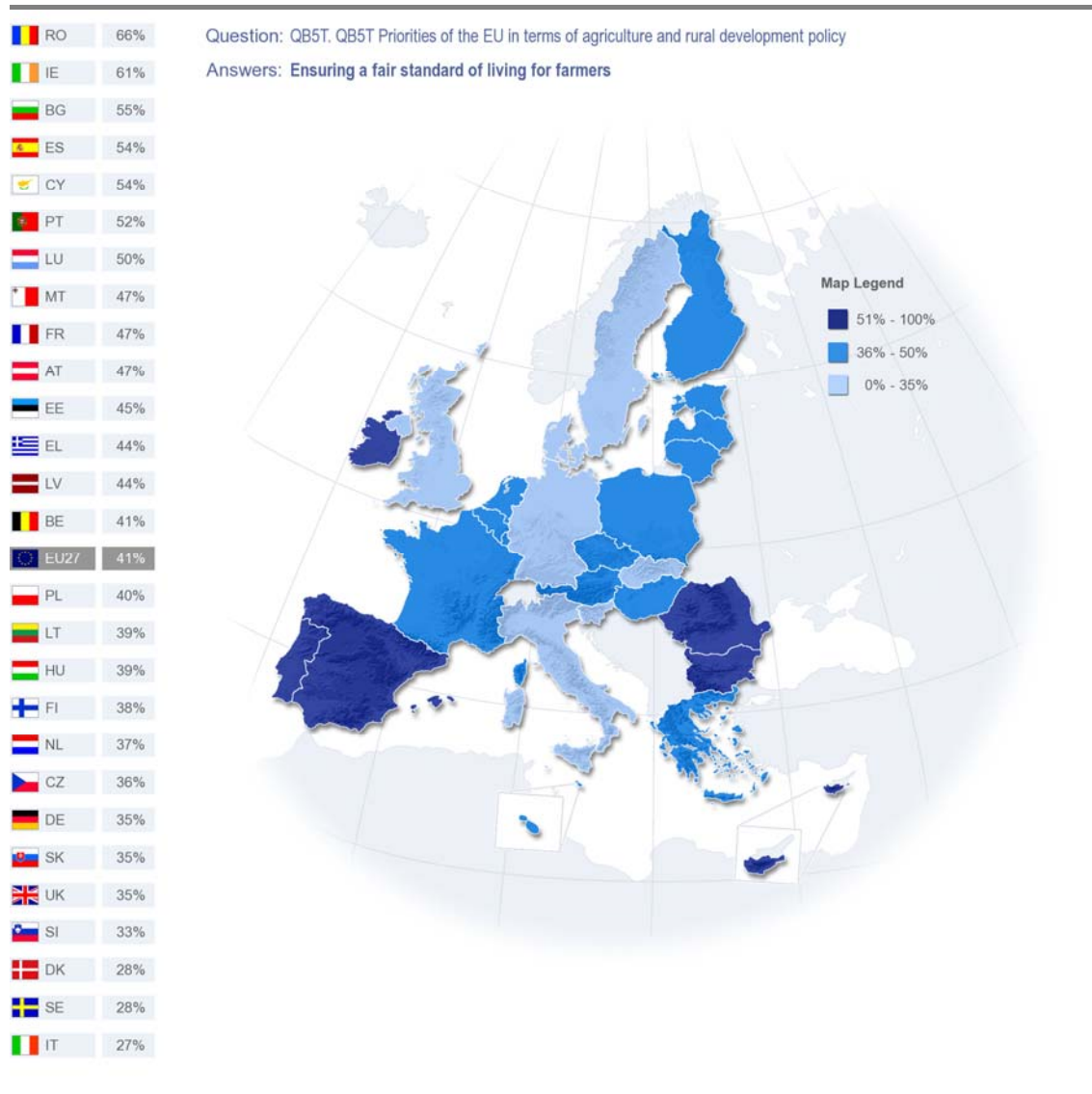
QB5T Priorities of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	
EU27	49%
Education (End of)	
 15-	57%
16-19	51%
20+	41%
Still studying	42%
Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	55%
From time to time	53%
Almost never	46%

(iii) Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers

Although only 3% of the European population are farmers, most respondents are concerned with farmers' level of income. Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers ranks third on respondents' agenda.

This objective is particularly prioritised by respondents in Romania (66%), Ireland (61%), Bulgaria (55%), Spain and Cyprus (54%). By contrast, this aspect of policy is put at a lower priority in Italy (27%), Denmark and Sweden (both 28%).



A socio-demographic breakdown of these results shows that respondents' occupation and subjective urbanisation are of relevance. House persons (43%) or those that have retired (44%) are more likely to prioritise farmers' standard of living than what managers (36%) and other white collars are (37%). Respondents' physical proximity to the countryside is also of importance. Rural dwellers (47%) attach greater importance to this target than what people in cities (37%) do.

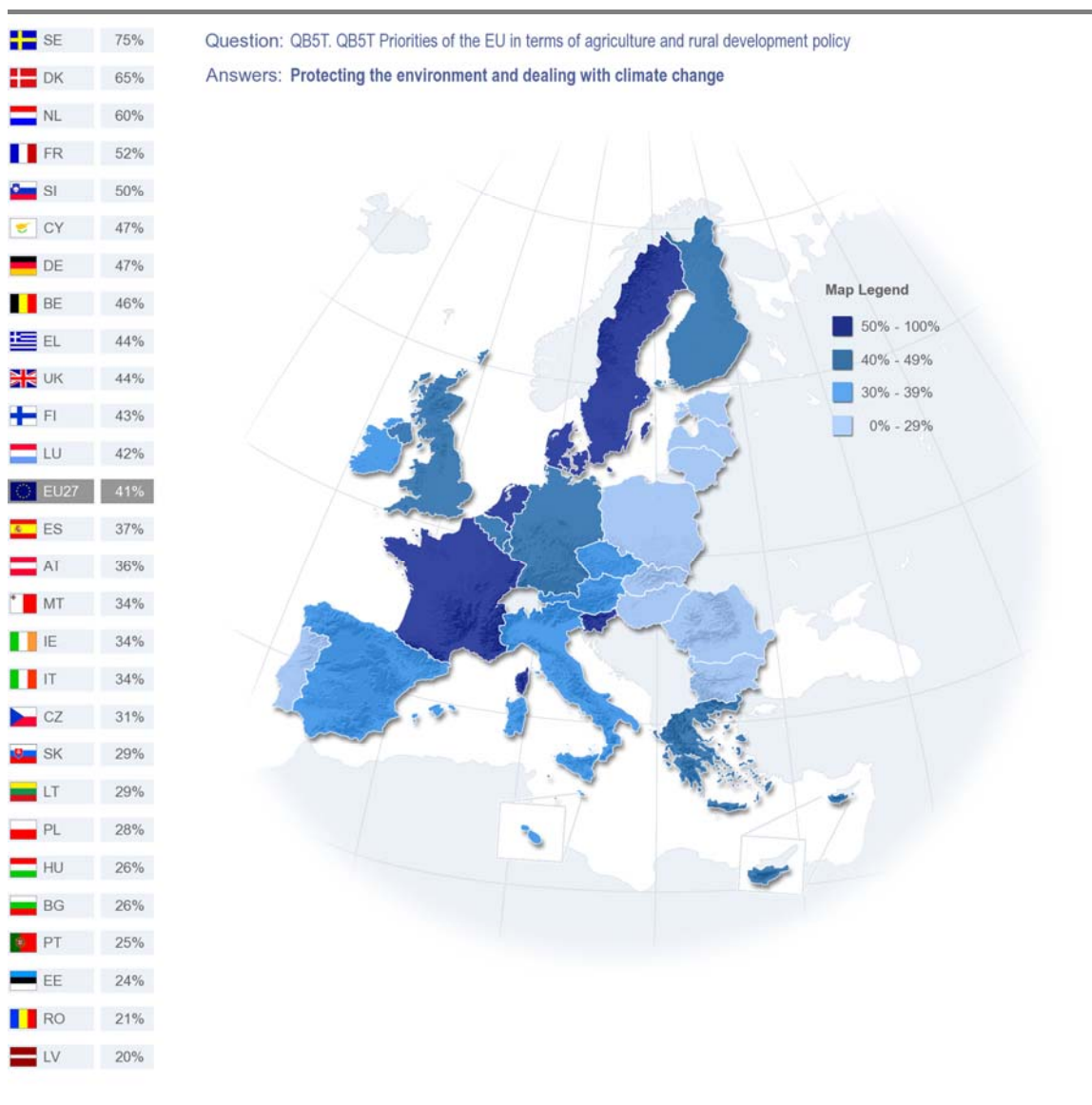
Attitudes to the CAP also play a role: those who believe that the EU budget for the CAP is insufficient are more likely to prioritise this objective (51%).

QB5 Priorities of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers		
EU27	41%	
Respondent occupation scale		
	Self- employed	41%
	Managers	36%
	Other white collars	37%
	Manual workers	40%
	House persons	43%
	Unemployed	41%
	Retired	44%
	Students	37%
Subjective urbanisation		
	Rural village	47%
	Small/mid size town	37%
	Large town	37%

(iv) Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change

Environmental protection and the fight against climate change is Europeans' overall fourth priority. As noted also for the other objectives, large variation is noted across the continent. Respondents in Sweden (75%), Denmark (65%) and the Netherlands (60%) stress the importance of environmental considerations, whereas respondents in a number of the newer Member States place a lower priority on this issue, not least Latvia (20%), Romania (21%), Estonia (24%), Bulgaria and Hungary (both 26%).



A socio-demographic analysis of these results shows that those with the highest level of education (50%) are more likely to emphasise environmental protection than what those are that left school at the age of 15 (32%). Managers (53%) and students (52%) also attach greater importance to this issue than other occupations

do, not least the unemployed (37%) and house persons (34%). The situation is similar when we analyse the results according to respondents' financial situation. Those who almost never struggle to pay their bills (43%) are more supportive of this objective than those who often find themselves in financial difficulty (36%).

QB5T Priorities of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change	
EU27	41%
Education (End of)	
 15-	32%
16-19	38%
20+	50%
Still studying	52%
Respondent occupation scale	
 Self- employed	40%
Managers	53%
Other white collars	40%
Manual workers	42%
House persons	34%
Unemployed	37%
Retired	35%
Students	52%
Difficulties paying bills	
Most of the time	36%
From time to time	37%
Almost never	43%

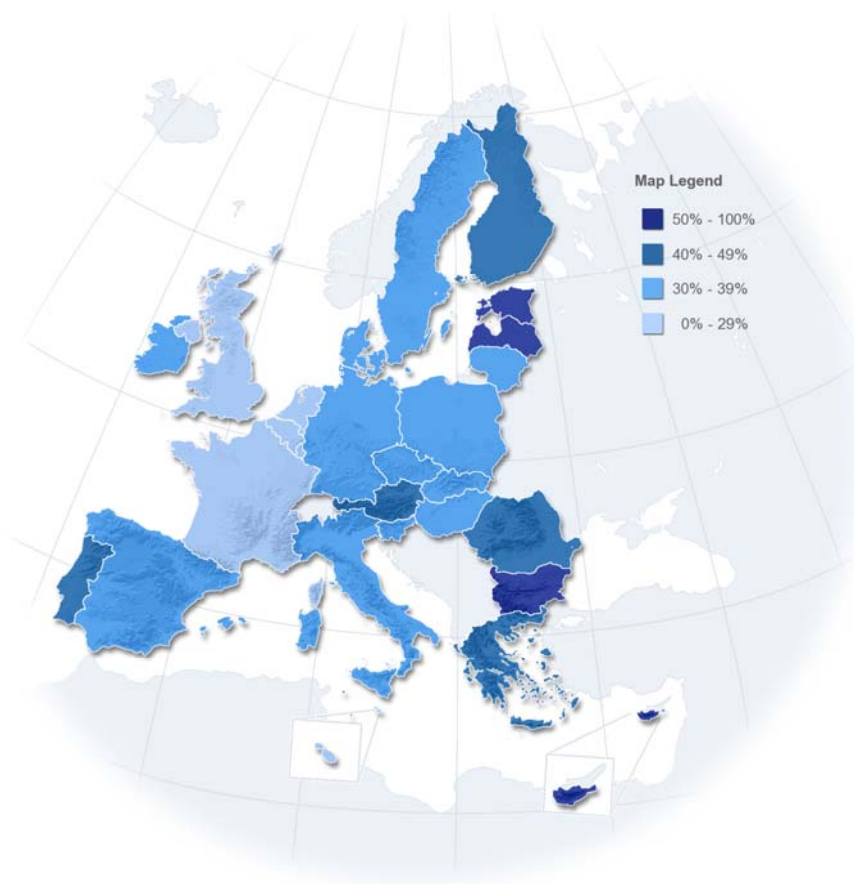
(v) Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside

Europeans place this objective fairly low on the overall agenda for agriculture in the EU, however, in some countries it is given high importance. The development of rural areas is notably important for respondents in Estonia (62%), Bulgaria (57%), Cyprus (55%). The lowest priority for this is reported in Belgium (20%), France (23%), Luxembourg and the Netherlands as well as the United Kingdom (all 25%).

 EE	62%
 BG	57%
 CY	55%
 LV	54%
 RO	47%
 EL	47%
 FI	44%
 AT	43%
 PT	40%
 DK	39%
 IE	38%
 SE	36%
 IT	35%
 ES	35%
 SK	35%
 CZ	34%
 LT	34%
 HU	34%
 SI	33%
 EU27	32%
 DE	31%
 PL	30%
 MT	27%
 NL	25%
 UK	25%
 LU	25%
 FR	23%
 BE	20%

Question: QB5T. QB5T Priorities of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

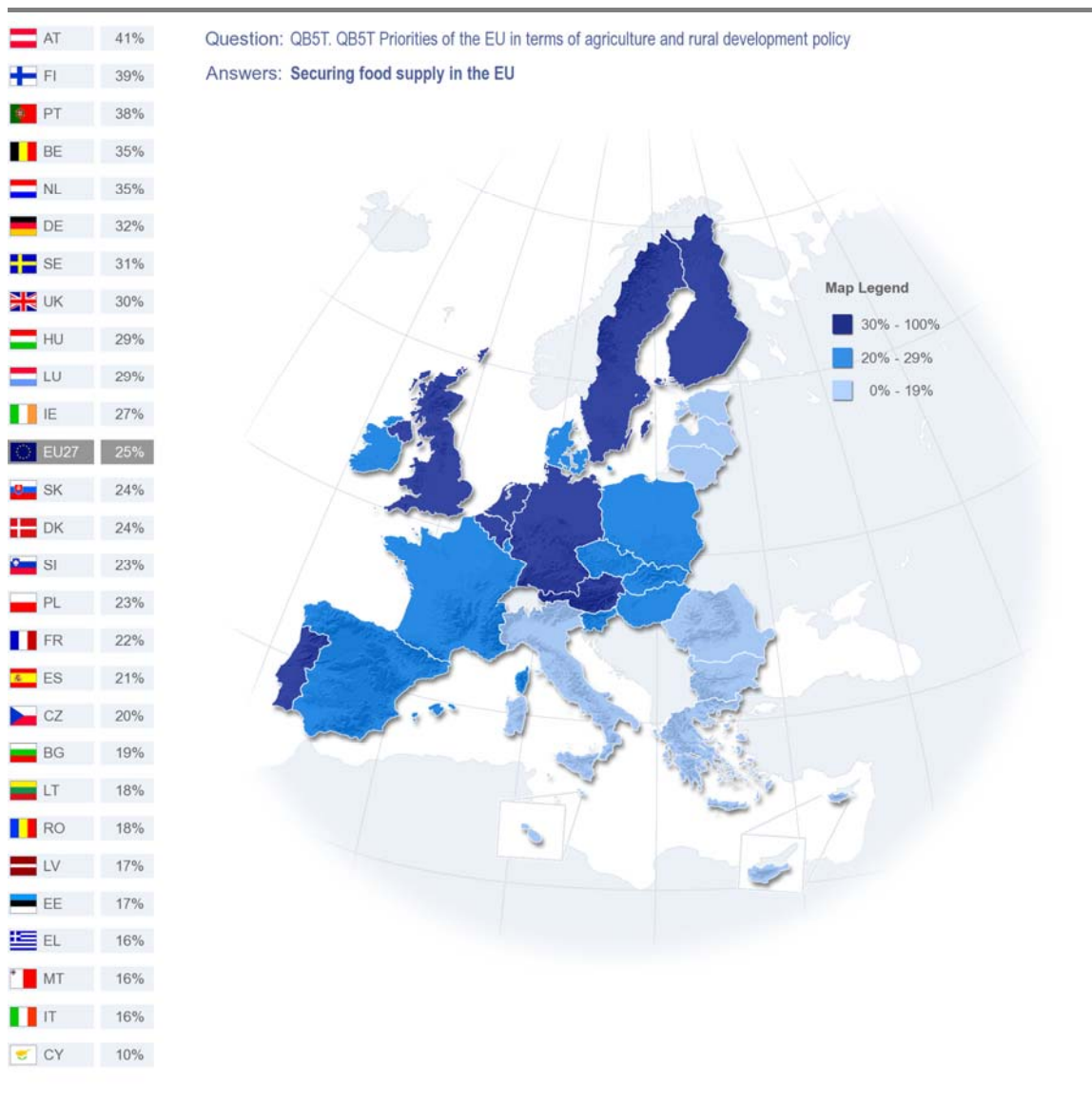
Answers: Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside



(vi) Securing food supply in the European Union

This aspect of agricultural policy is currently the lowest ranking priority, but as noted previously, this aspect has gained attention compared with the results from two years ago (+7 percentage points). Nonetheless, this aspect of agriculture is perceived very differently across Member States.

Securing food supply was quoted fairly frequently by respondents in Austria (41%), Finland (39%) and Portugal (38%). Respondents in Cyprus (10%), Italy, Malta and Greece (all 16%) are all less likely to consider this objective important. The tendency among southern European countries to put less emphasis on this issue, suggests that although they fear that supply may not always translate to reasonable food prices, they do not feel that the actual supply of food is a problem.



3.3 Performance of the Common Agricultural Policy on citizen's priorities

As in EB68.2 (autumn 2007) and EB66.3 (autumn 2006), respondents were asked to evaluate how well the CAP is fulfilling its role with respect to the six objectives just examined.¹⁰ In addition to these policy aspects, respondents were also asked to evaluate two more issues, namely favouring methods of organic farming and protecting family type farms.

3.3.1 Overall results

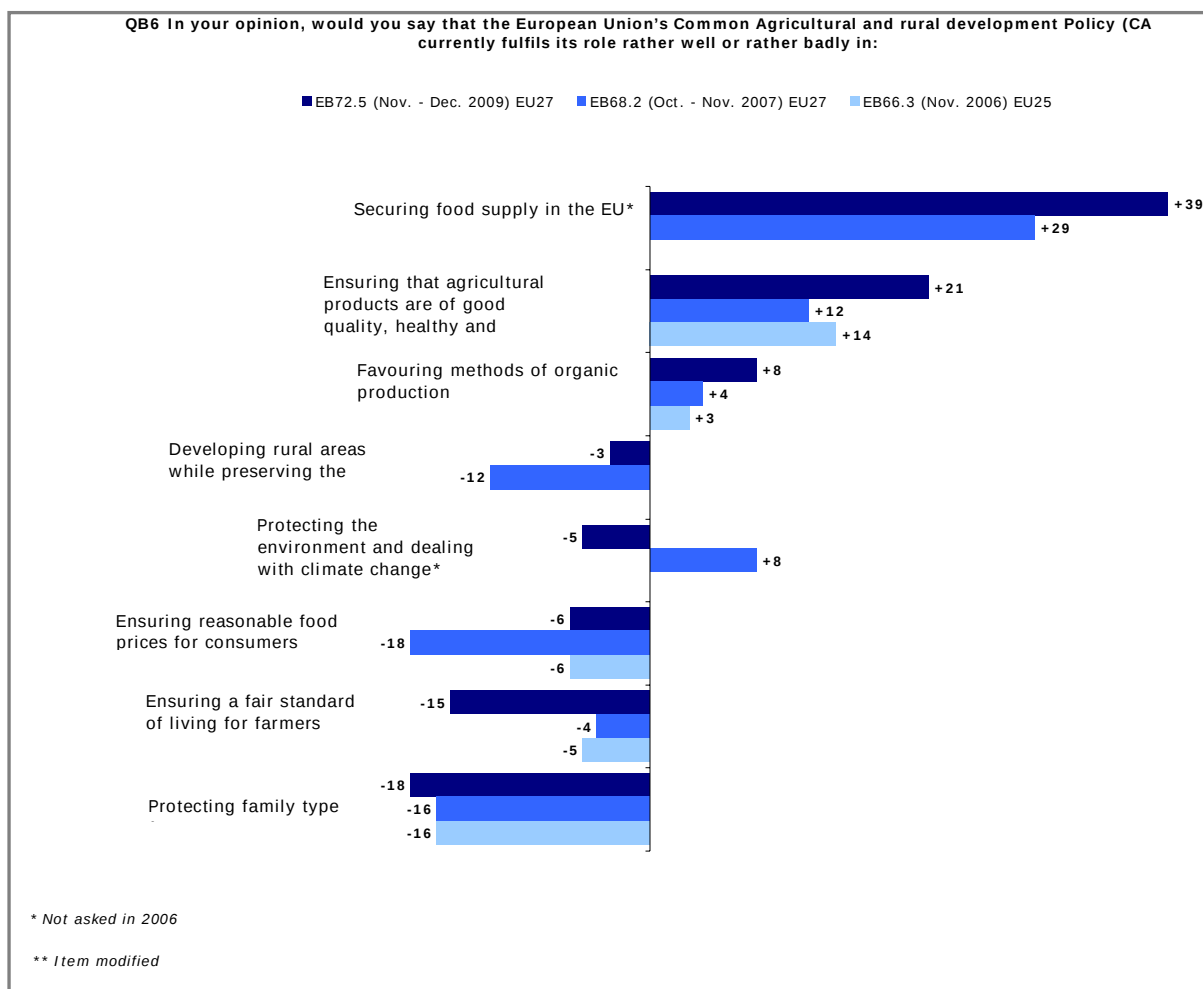
***- The CAP is perceived as performing well on three of
the eight aspects measured -***

In order to get an immediate idea of Europeans' evaluation of how well the CAP meets agricultural targets, we chose to study the balance between positive and negative assessments. The figures studied here depict the difference in percentage points between the proportion of people who think that the CAP is 'performing rather well' and the proportion of people who think the policy is 'performing rather badly'. A positive score indicates that positive assessments outweigh negative ones. A negative score, in turn, indicates that overall, Europeans tend to think that the performance is rather weak.

Only three of the eight aspects receive a positive evaluation. Turning first to securing food supply in the EU, Europeans rate this positively with a score of +39. A majority (59%) of respondents rate the CAP as performing 'rather well' on this dimension, and only one in five (20%) give a rating of 'rather badly'. Securing food supply is thereby the policy objective that respondents feel the CAP meets the best. However, this objective is also the one that Europeans attach the least importance to. It should also be noted that one fifth (21%) cannot form an opinion on this aspect.

The second aspect that Europeans evaluate positively is ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe. The score given here is +21 as a majority of respondents (52%) feel that the CAP is performing 'rather well' and less than a third (31%) feel that it is performing 'rather badly'. Bearing in mind that this issue is at the top of respondents' agenda, this is a very encouraging finding. The low information levels previously discussed are however present also here as 17% cannot answer this question.

¹⁰ QB6. In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:



The third point on which Europeans feel that the CAP is fulfilling its role is encouraging methods of organic farming. This aspect receives a score of +8, which is a lot weaker than the previous two items. In this respect, a third (33%) of the respondents rates the performance of CAP as rather weak, whereas 41% think that the policy is performing rather well. More than a quarter (26%) of the sample does not have an opinion on this issue. This might indicate that respondents are not only lacking information regarding what the CAP is doing on this matter, but also on what organic farming actually is.

The remaining five objectives all receive negative net ratings. With regard to the development of rural areas while preserving the countryside, respondents appear fairly divided on the matter: 37% think that the performance of the CAP is good and 40% that it is bad, thereby giving a net rating of -3. A further 23% do not have an opinion.

The European public also shows varied opinion when it comes to protecting the environment and dealing with climate change. The net score here is -5, as 38% are happy with how the CAP's fulfils its role and 43% view this in negative terms. About one fifth (19%) cannot form an opinion. A similar result is noted for ensuring

reasonable food prices as 39% rate the policy's performance on this matter as good and 45% as bad. These results give a net score of -6. As before, a considerable 'don't know' (16%) rate is reported.

Negative ratings are stronger when Europeans are asked to evaluate how well the CAP ensures a fair standard of living for farmers (-15) and these have increase remarkably since 2007. About a third (32%) thinks that the policy fulfils its role fairly well, whereas a majority of 47% rates the performance as bad. A rather large proportion (21%) of respondents is unable to form an opinion regarding this objective.

Lastly, Europeans are least satisfied with how the CAP protects family type farms (-18). A majority of 47% of respondents think that the CAP meets this target rather badly. A further 19% think that the policy is performing well on this matter and 24% are unable to give an answer.

3.3.2 Analysis of performance on individual aims

In this section we provide a more detailed analysis of the performance on individual aims, examining differences across Member States and evolution since the last survey.

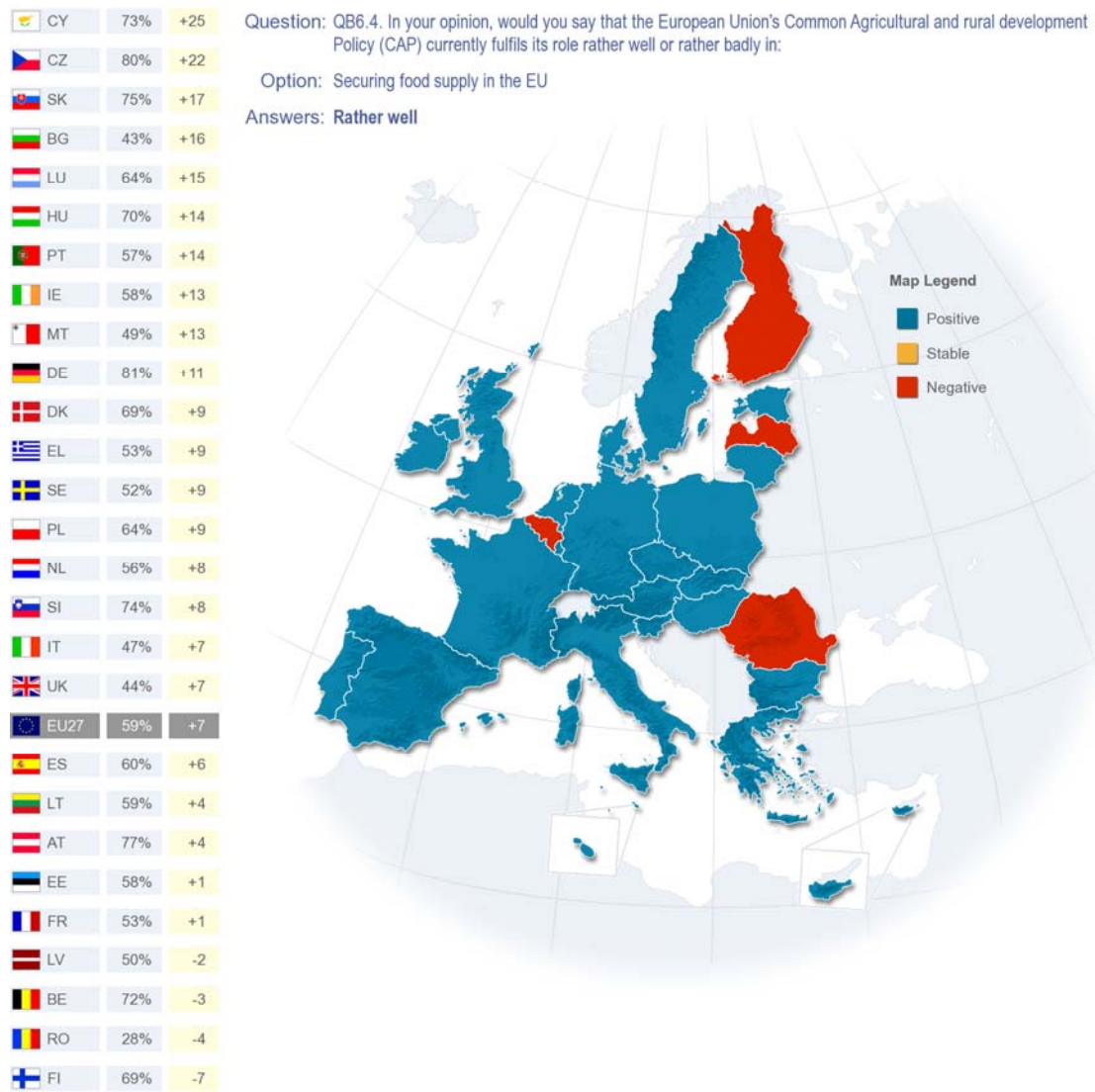
(i) Securing food supply in the European Union

This CAP role has the highest ranking performance of the eight measured, with a strong positive performance index of +39. As the table below shows, respondents in Germany (+74), the Czech Republic (+65) and Cyprus (+63) are more likely than average to rate the performance of the CAP positively on this factor. Two of these four countries – Germany and Austria – are also more likely to give this factor a high priority, so performance is meeting expectations for those respondents.

Respondents in Romania (-7), Greece (+12) and Latvia (+14) are less likely to think that the CAP fulfils its role when it comes to securing food supply.

<u>Securing food supply in the EU</u>		
EU		EU27 +39
Highest scores		Germany +74
		Czech Republic +65
		Cyprus +63
Lowest scores		Romania -7
		Greece +12
		Latvia +14

Studying the evolution of opinion on this matter over the last two years, it shows that positive developments dominate. The proportion of those feeling that the CAP fulfils this role fairly well has increased by 25 percentage points in Cyprus, 22 percentage points in the Czech Republic and 17 percentage points in Slovakia. Despite these positive developments, a decrease has taken place in Finland (-7 percentage points), Romania (-4) and Belgium (-3).

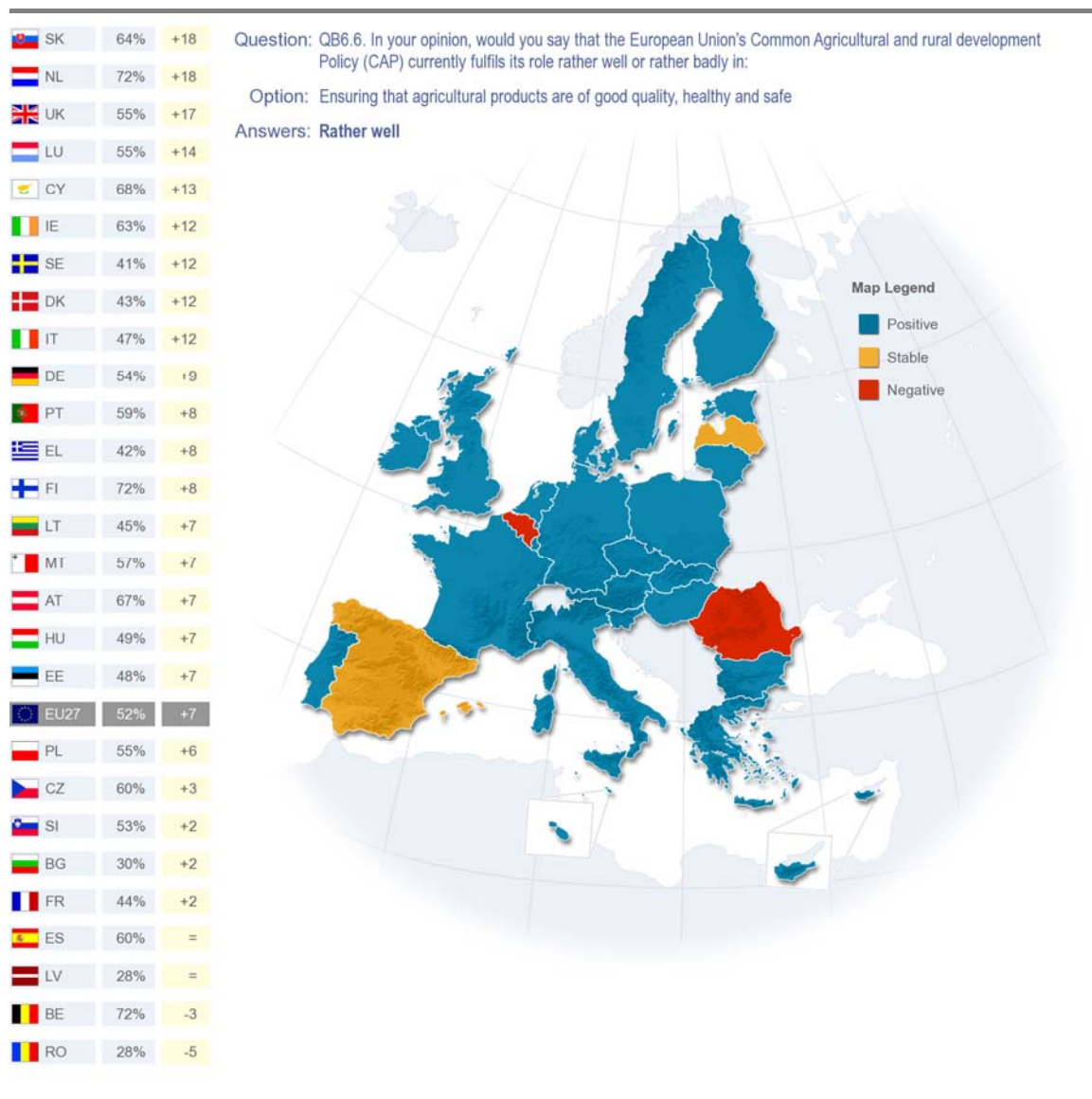


(ii) Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe

The CAP's performance in ensuring the quality of agricultural products is on balance viewed in positive terms across the EU countries (+21). A much more positive evaluation of this is noted in Malta and the Netherlands (both +54) as well as in Ireland, Cyprus and Finland (+50). Opinion towards this is much less cheerful in Latvia (-32), Greece (-13) and Bulgaria (-12).

<u>Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe</u>		
EU		EU27 +21
Highest scores		Malta +54
		The Netherlands +54
		Ireland +50
		Cyprus +50
		Finland +50
Lowest scores		Latvia -32
		Greece -13
		Bulgaria -12

Compared with EB68.2, a positive trend can be noted with the proportion of respondents answering that the CAP fulfils this role 'rather well' increasing by 7 percentage points for EU27. Results in Slovakia (+18), the Netherlands (+18) and the UK (+17) show particularly positive developments. The opposite is true in Romania (-5) and Belgium (-3) where the proportion of people thinking that the CAP fulfills its role fairly well has decreased.

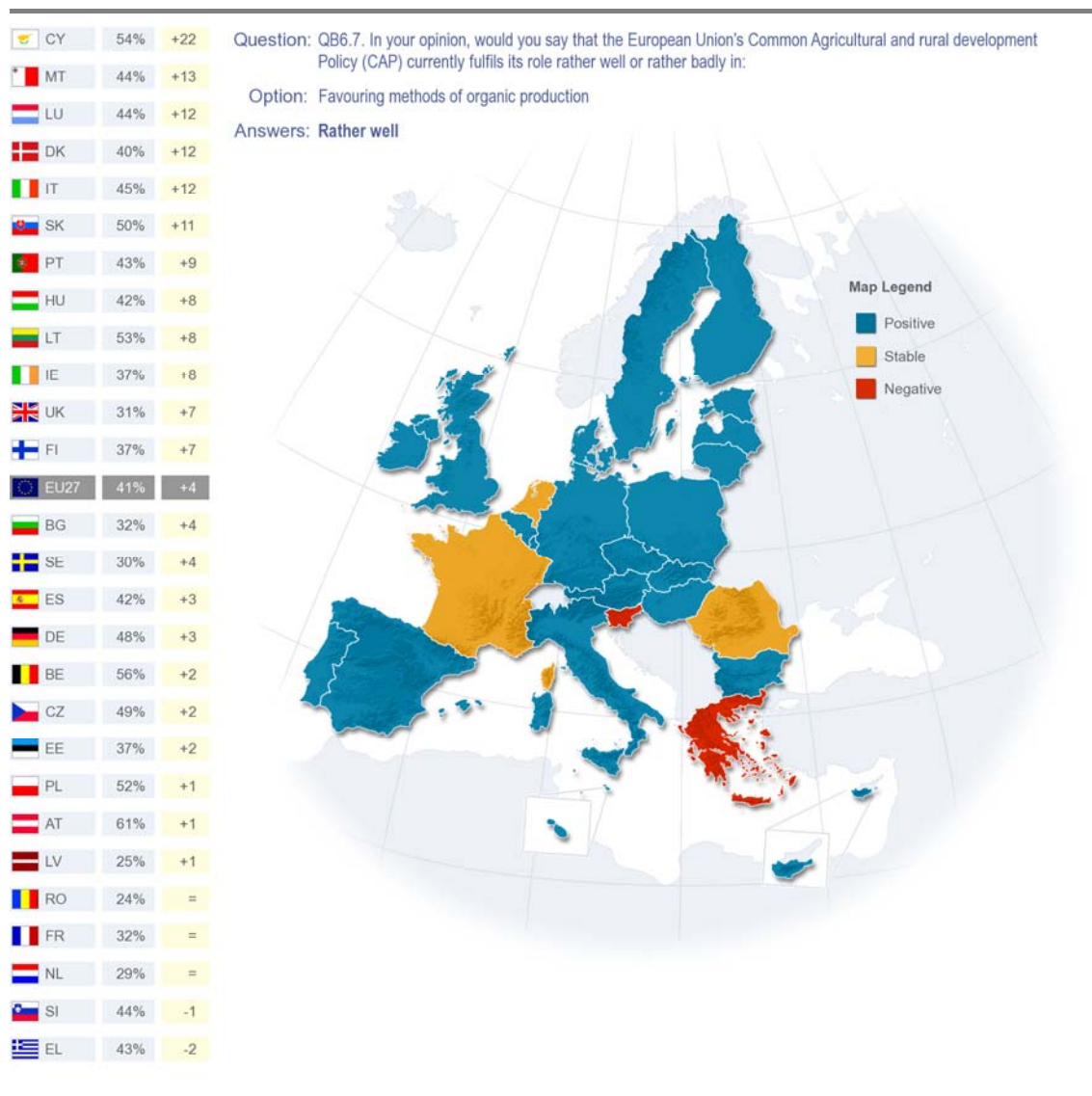


(iii) Favouring methods of organic production

This aspect of policy ranks third out of the eight dimensions measured, with a positive overall score of +8. Respondents in Cyprus (+38) Malta (+38) and Austria (+34) are more likely than average to rate the performance of the CAP positively on this factor. Respondents in Latvia (-25), the Netherlands (-24) and France (-13) are much less satisfied in this regard.

<u>Favouring methods of organic production</u>		
EU		EU27 +8
Highest scores		Cyprus +38
		Malta +38
		Austria +34
Lowest scores		Latvia -25
		The Netherlands -24
		France -13

Favouring methods of organic production has also experienced a positive evolution as the proportion of respondents evaluating the CAP positively in this regard has increased by 4 percentage points in EU27. Respondents in Cyprus (+22) and Malta (+13) as well as Denmark, Italy and Luxembourg (all +12) report positive shifts. Only few negative developments are to be found, and these are very weak: Greece (-2) and Slovenia (-1).

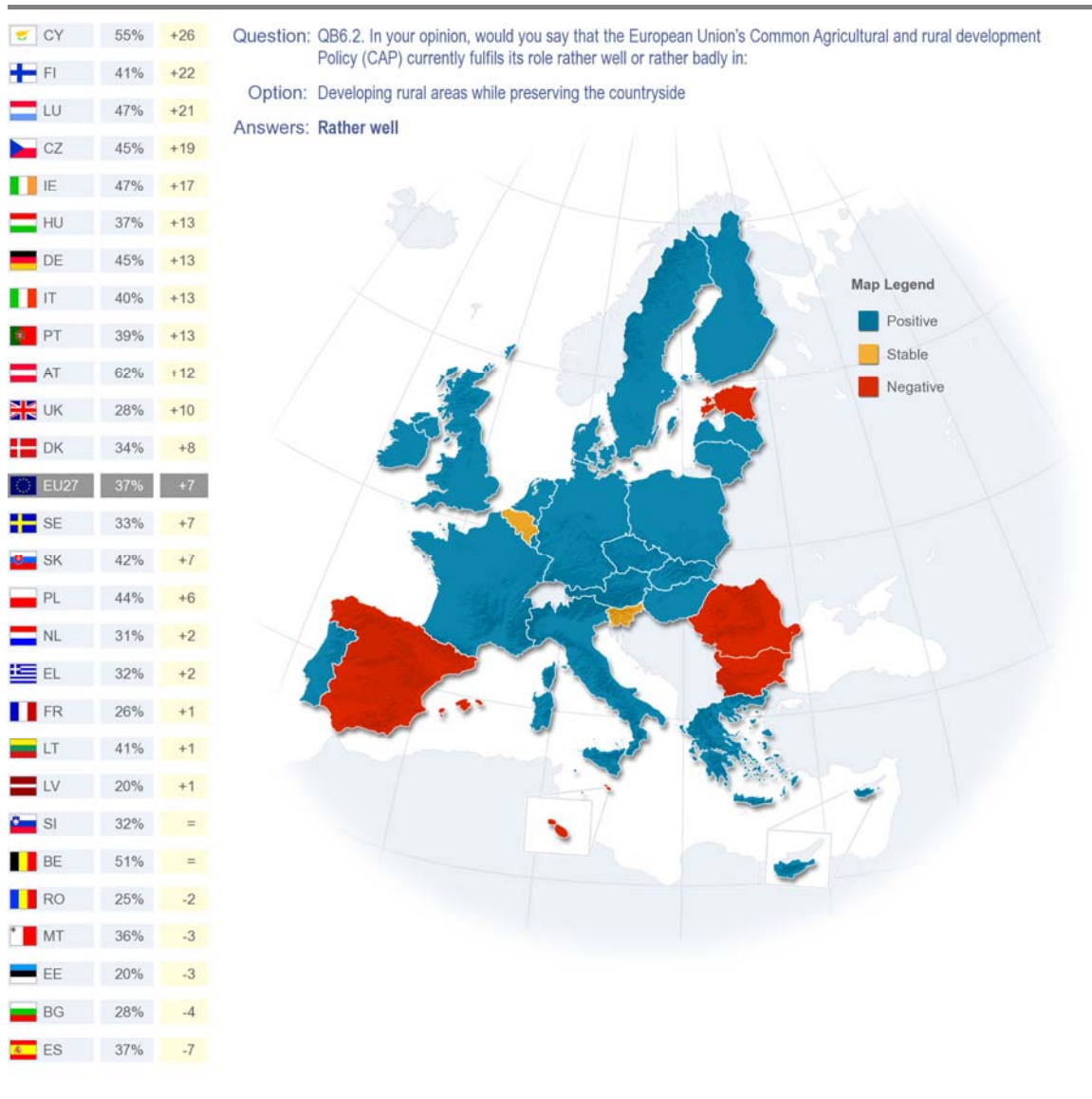


(iv) Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside

This CAP role ranks fourth out of the eight dimensions measured, with a slightly negative rating skew (-3). Respondents in Austria (+35), Cyprus (+29) and Malta (+23) are more likely than average to rate the performance of the CAP positively on this factor. Three of these four countries – Austria, Cyprus and Ireland – are also more likely to give this factor a high priority, so performance appears to be meeting expectations in those Member States. With respect to rural development, the CAP is viewed as fulfilling its role badly in Latvia (-51), Estonia (-45) and Greece (-32).

<u>Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside</u>		
EU		EU27 -3
Highest scores		Austria +35
		Cyprus +29
		Malta +23
Lowest scores		Latvia -51
		Estonia -45
		Greece -32

Compared with EB68.2, the proportion of people that rate the CAP as performing as fairly well has increased in the majority of Member States, not least Cyprus (+26), Finland (+22) and Luxembourg (+21). A negative development is however noted in Spain (-7), Bulgaria (-4), Estonia and Malta (both -3).

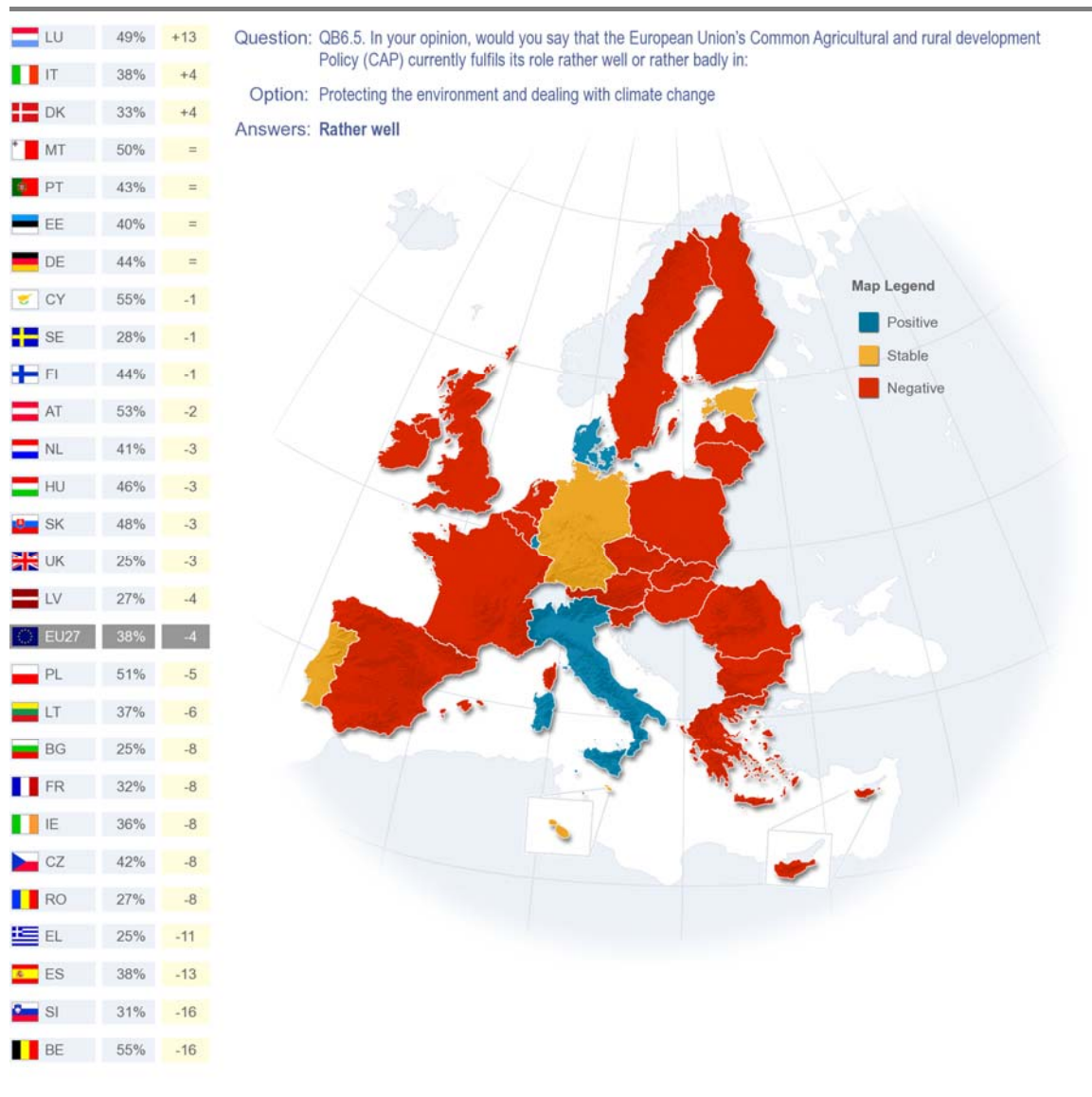


(v) Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change

CAP's pursuit of environmental protection ranks fifth out of the eight dimensions measured, with a slightly negative net score (-5). Respondents in Malta (+41), Cyprus (+29) and Poland (+21) have on balance a positive opinion on how well the CAP lives up to this target. Of these three countries, however, only respondents in Cyprus place a higher than average importance on this priority. Negative ratings outbalance positive ratings by far in Greece (-47), Slovenia (-34) and Latvia (-29).

<u>Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change</u>		
EU		EU27 -5
Highest scores		Malta +41
		Cyprus +29
		Poland +21
Lowest scores		Greece -47
		Slovenia -34
		Latvia -29

Compared with the previous survey, negative developments are reported in as many as 20 Member States. Only Luxembourg (+13), Italy (+4) and Denmark (+4) report a positive shift. By contrast, the proportion of people that think the CAP is performing well on this issue is down by 16 percentage points in Belgium and Slovenia and 13 percentage points in Spain. These results suggest that Europeans not only think that the policy's efforts to integrate environmental considerations are insufficient, but that the CAP lives up to these targets less well than two years ago.



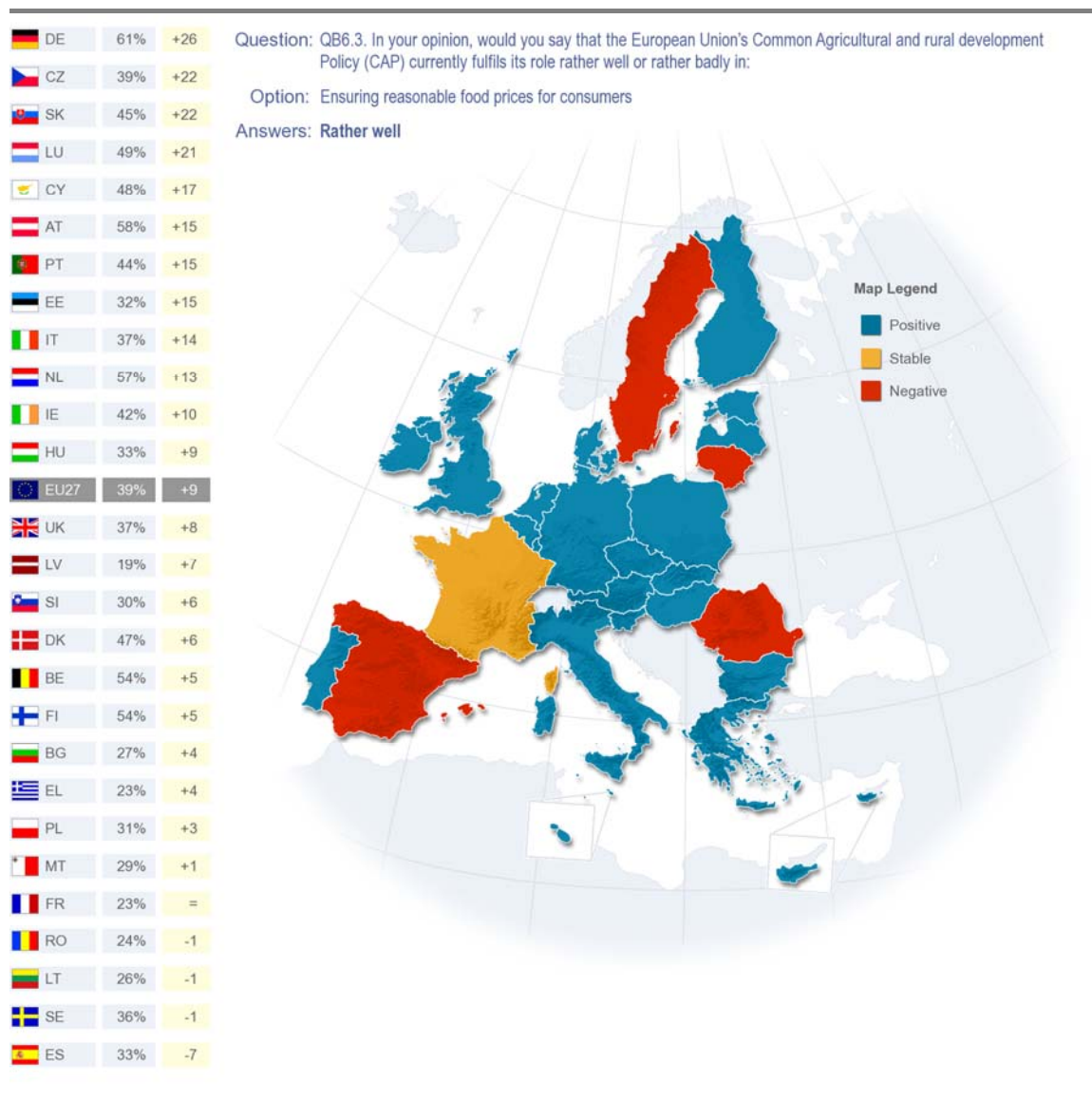
(vi) Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers

The performance of this CAP role ranks sixth out of the eight dimensions measured, with an overall score of -6.

Respondents in Germany (+33), the Netherlands (+28) and Austria (+23) rate the performance of the CAP positively on this factor. These countries are not, however, among those which place a high priority on this objective. Negative evaluations outweigh positive ones by far in Latvia (-54), Greece (-52) and France (-39).

<u>Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers</u>		
EU		EU27 -6
Highest scores		Germany +33
		The Netherlands +28
		Austria +23
Lowest scores		Latvia -54
		Greece -52
		France -39

Despite these negative figures, positive developments are noted since the previous survey. The CAP receives a better evaluation with respect to the objective of reasonable food prices this year with the proportion of positive assessments increasing by 9 percentage points. Opinion has also grown increasingly positive in Germany (+26 percentage points), the Czech Republic and Slovakia (both +22 percentage points). A negative shift is noted only for four Member States, namely Spain (-7 percentage points), Sweden, Lithuania and Romania (all -1 percentage points).

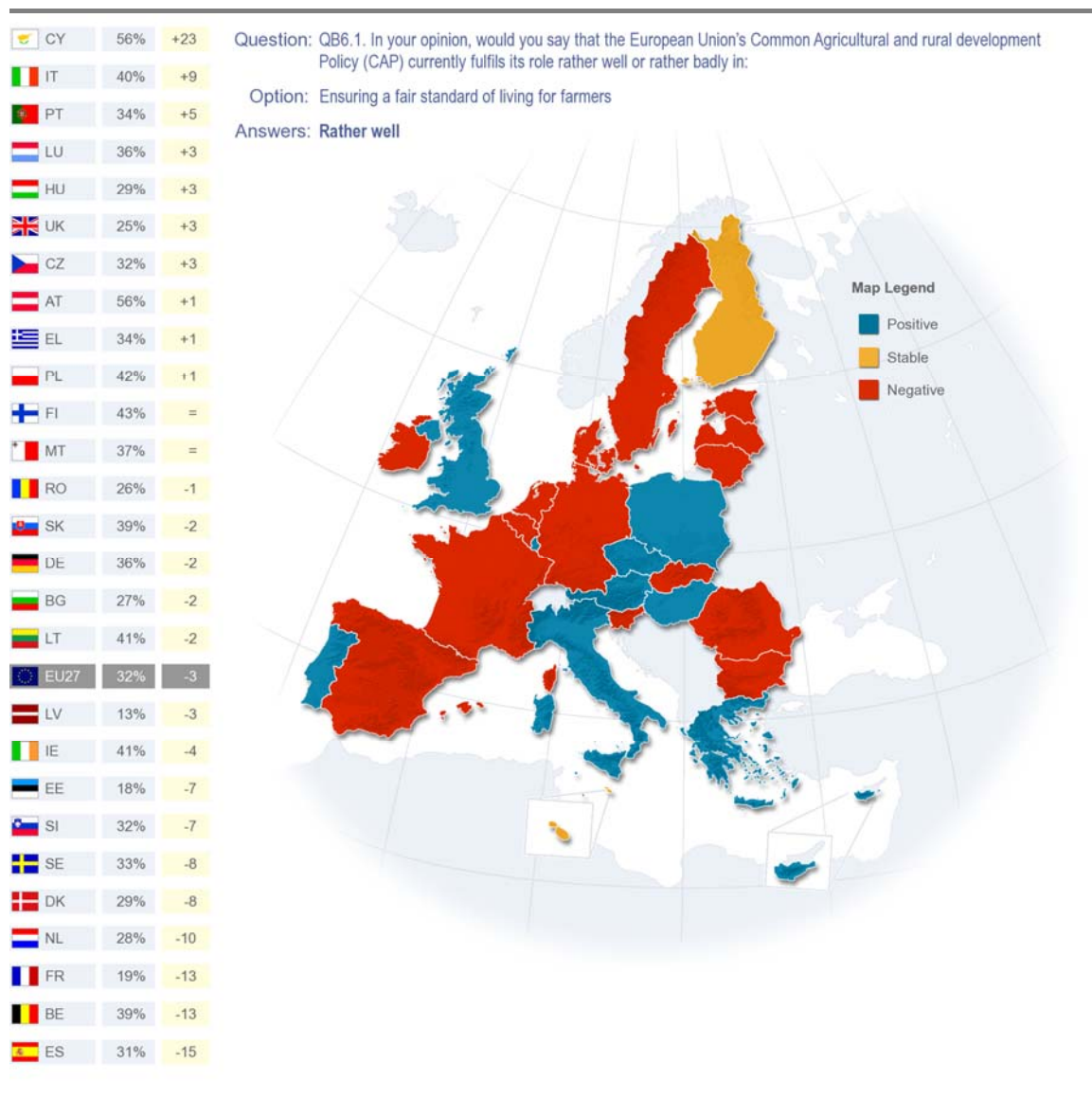


(vii) Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers

This priority ranks seventh in terms of overall rating as negative evaluations dominate European opinion on this matter (-15). Nonetheless, positive ratings are dominant in Cyprus (+31), Malta (+24) and Austria (+21). All three of these countries are more likely than average to place a high priority on this aspect of agricultural policy, so the performance result is encouraging from this perspective. A remarkable skew towards negative evaluations are noted in Latvia (-65), Estonia and France (both -44).

<u>Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers</u>		
EU Performance index		EU27 -15
Highest scores		Cyprus +31
		Malta +24
		Austria +21
Lowest scores		Latvia -65
		Estonia -44
		France -44

Compared with the results of two years back, the latest results show that the proportion of people that see the CAP as fulfilling its role as fairly well is decreasing in 15 Member States (-3 percentage points for EU27). The largest decrease is reported in Spain (-15 percentage points), Belgium and France (both -13 points). At the same time, a notable increase is reported in Cyprus (+23 percentage points). A considerable improvement has also taken place in Italy (+9 points) and Portugal (+5 points).

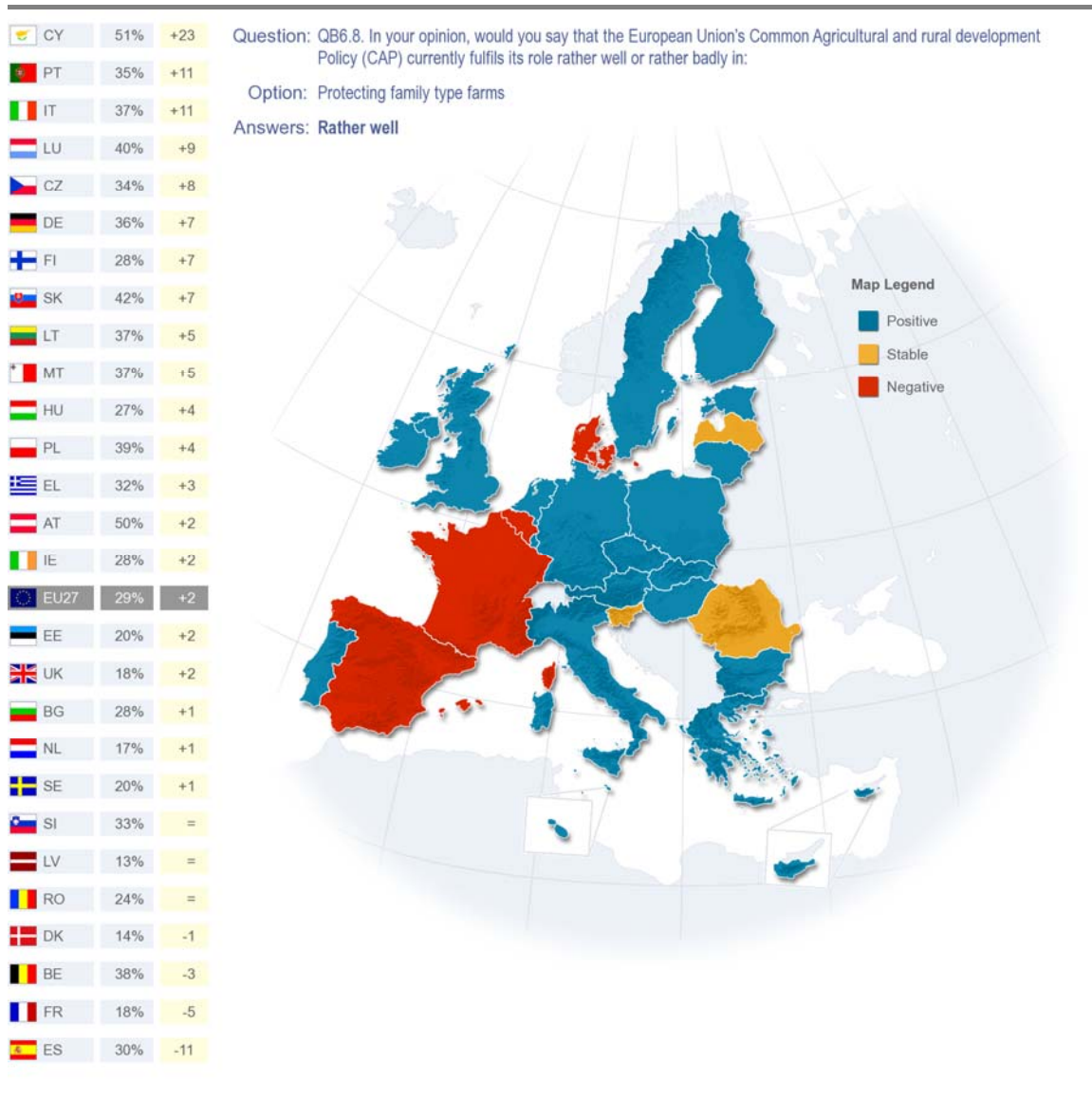


(viii) Protecting family type farms

Of the eight dimensions measured, protection of family type farms is the lowest ranking aspect of policy (-18). Again, respondents in Cyprus (+30), Malta (+27) and Austria (+11) are more likely than average to rate the performance of the CAP positively. At the same time, respondents in Latvia (-61), France (-44) and Estonia (-42) show once more a negative view of how well CAP lives up to this objective.

<u>Protecting family type farms</u>		
EU		EU27 -18
Highest scores		Cyprus +30
		Malta +27
		Austria +11
Lowest scores		Latvia -61
		France -44
		Estonia -42

How well the CAP manages to protect family type farms is also perceived in more negative terms compared with 2007. Here, the proportion of people that rates the performance as bad has increased by 4 percentage points from 43% in EB68.2 to 47%. It should be noted, however, that there is also a faint increase in terms of positive evaluations (+2 percentage points). The main evolution to pay attention to is the decrease of 'don't knows' by 6 percentage points. It seems, thus, that European respondents are more informed and have stronger opinions on this matter compared with two years ago.



Below are some broad conclusions with regard to how well CAP fulfils its many roles:

- Evaluations are positive in the area of food supply, quality of agricultural products and organic production.
- A less encouraging picture is noted regarding environmental protection and preservation of the countryside, as well as for economic issues such as reasonable food prices and the livelihood of farmers.
- There have been substantial increases in positive evaluations for a number of CAP objectives, including agricultural products that are of high quality, healthy and safe and reasonable food prices. Respondents also think that food supply is being better ensured now compared with a few years ago.
- Positive evaluations dominate in some countries, not least Cyprus and the Czech Republic as well as Malta and Austria. In other countries, such as

Latvia, France, Greece and Lithuania are negative evaluations consistently outweighing positive ones.

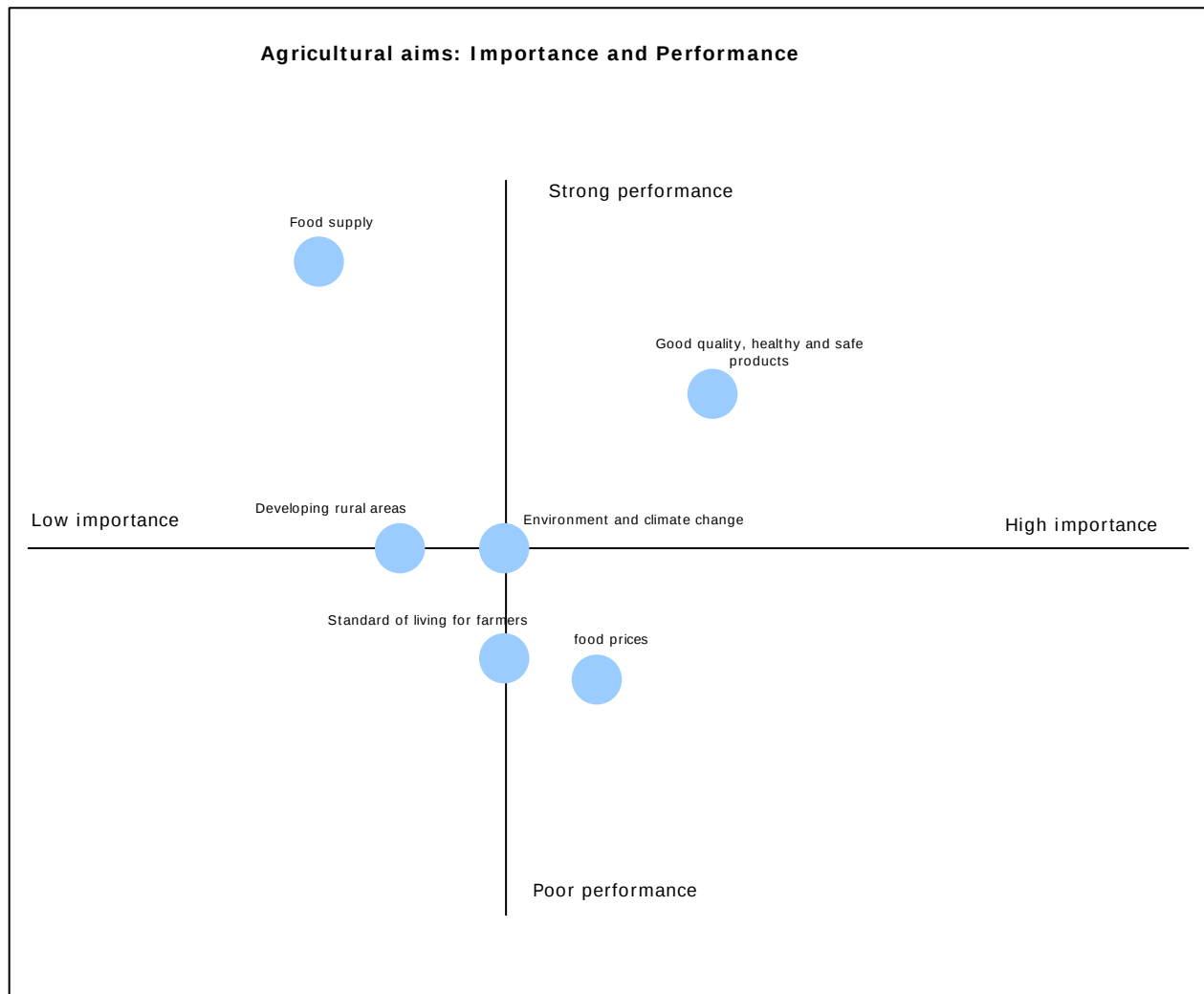
In order to examine the areas of performance Europeans attach the greatest importance to, we now examine how priority and performance relate to each other. As noted in the 2007 report, using a combination of priority and performance measures, the various roles of the CAP can be categorised according to:

- Those of high priority which are performing well (maintain)
- Those of high priority which are underperforming (improve)
- Those of low priority which are performing well
- Those of low priority which are underperforming.

The most interesting categories are arguably the first two, namely important areas for which performance should be maintained and improved respectively. The other two categories contain areas that are less prioritised, on which the CAP is currently performing and underperforming respectively.

The chart below categorises the results according to this analytical viewpoint, and highlights the following key points:

- Firstly in relation to the 'maintain' quadrant. In 2009 the only aspect of policy which falls into this category is ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe. This is both a high priority and performing well, which is an encouraging finding.
- Secondly in relation to the 'improve' quadrant. There are a number of aspects which are perceived of average to high priority but in relation to which policy is judged as having average to low performance: ensuring reasonable food prices, ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers and protecting the environment and dealing with climate change.
- Finally, especially strong performance is recorded for ensuring supplies of agricultural products, although this is also the aim ranking lowest on the importance axis. It could well be the case that it is precisely because the CAP fulfils this role well it is not seen as a high-importance issue: i.e. to a certain extent it is taken for granted.



NOTE: X - AXIS = DIFFERENCE OF RATED IMPORTANCE FROM MEAN IMPORTANCE BASED ON ALL PRIORITIES (=41, 17).
 Y - AXIS = PERFORMANCE INDEX (% PERFORMING WELL - % PERFORMING BADLY)

Please note that there are only six items that are measured both with regard to priority and with regard to performance.

3.4 Attitudes to European Union agricultural and rural development policy objectives

- People perceive a need to balance economic targets with social and environmental considerations-

Respondents were asked to evaluate new objectives for agriculture and rural development.¹¹ By and large, the new objectives are put in place in order to balance economic issues with those of farmers' livelihood, environmental protection and the development of rural areas, just to mention a few.

An overwhelming proportion of respondents (>80%) consider all of these new objectives to be important, giving them a rating of either 'a very good thing' or 'a fairly good thing'. This suggests that the new objectives resonate well with European citizens and address issues that are important to them.

QB7 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing.
- EU

	A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing (SPONT.)	DK
To help farmers to face the consequences of climate change	49%	40%	4%	1%	2%	4%
To encourage farmers to produce what markets demand	44%	41%	7%	2%	3%	3%
To distribute support to farmers in a more equitable way	48%	40%	4%	1%	3%	4%
To link financial support farmers get with the compliance to certain rules regarding environmental protection, food safety and animal welfare	49%	38%	4%	1%	3%	5%
To preserve the countryside	59%	34%	3%	1%	1%	2%
To develop the economy in rural areas	48%	41%	5%	1%	2%	3%

Preservation of the countryside receives the most positive response as 93% of respondents agree that this is a 'good thing'. Nearly six in ten (59%) see it as a 'very good thing'. Helping farmers to face the consequences of climate change and developing the economy in rural areas are also perceived in very positive terms with 89% of respondents viewing both of these objectives as a good thing. A similarly strong level of support is given to the objective of 'distribution of support to farmers in a more equitable way', which 88% of Europeans think is a good thing.

Support is only slightly weaker when it comes to linking farm support with compliance to certain standards, such as environmental protection and encouraging

¹¹ QB7. I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agricultural and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing or a very bad thing.

farmers to produce what the markets demand. A majority of respondents, respectively, 87% and 85% sees both of these objectives as a good thing.

Only small variation is found across Member States as a large majority of respondents in all countries sees all six objectives as a good thing. When variation in support is noted, this is usually due to respondents not having an opinion on the matter, rather than being inclined to view the objective in negative terms.

4. AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- An overwhelming majority wants the EU to do more to fight climate change in the area of agriculture -

Over the last decade, environmental concerns have become increasingly central in EU agricultural policy. Even though the CAP has undergone considerable reform in this regard, however, the relationship between agriculture and climate change remains complex. A new question was introduced in this survey that explores European attitudes to agriculture and climate change.¹²

QB12 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change. - EU

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change	8%	21%	34%	27%	10%
In the coming years, agriculture will suffer strongly from the effects of climate change	32%	45%	11%	2%	10%
The EU needs to help farmers to change the way they work in order to fight climate change	37%	45%	8%	3%	7%
EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive	23%	44%	16%	5%	12%
Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change	11%	35%	26%	7%	21%
You are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products if they are produced in a way that does not increase climate change	21%	37%	21%	14%	7%

A large majority (82%) agree with the statement 'the EU needs to help farmers change the way they work in order to fight climate change'. A similarly large proportion (67%) agrees that this change is needed, even if it means that EU agriculture will be less competitive.

In addition, most Europeans (58%) claim that they are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products if these are produced in a way that does not increase climate change. Although these responses skew more to 'tend to agree' rather than 'totally agree', European attitudes to the matter is clear – people want the EU to take action in this area. These results support the finding in the previous section

¹² QB12. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change?

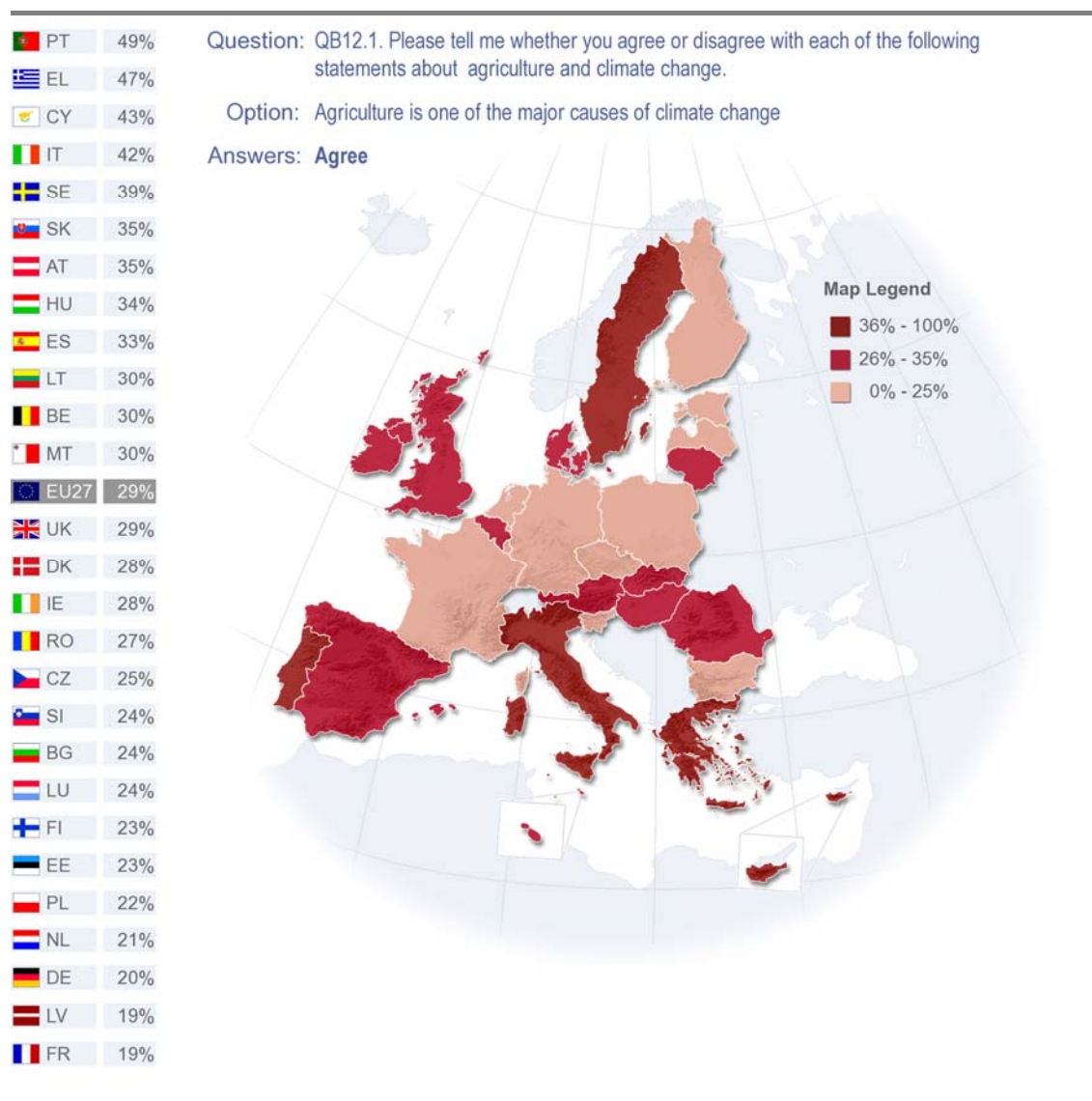
regarding the new EU objectives: there is increasing public support for balancing economic and environmental factors.

Importantly, the results do not indicate that people feel that agriculture is to blame for climate change – six in every ten respondents (61%) do not think agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change. In fact, there is a great deal of concern that damage is occurring in the opposite direction: nearly eight in ten respondents (77%) agree that in the coming years, agriculture will suffer from the effects of climate change.

Less certainty is noted with regard to the statement 'agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change'. Less than half (46%) respondents agree with this and one third (33%) disagree. Also, this statement records the highest level of indecision, with over one in every five respondents (21%) saying they 'don't know'. This suggests that while people do not feel that agriculture is a major cause of climate change, they do not view it as beneficial. Consequently, Europeans support more responsible farming practices to prevent further climate change.

- The relationship between agriculture and climate change is perceived differently across Member States -

There are some notable differences in response patterns to each environmental statement at the country level. Turning first to the statement 'agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change', the highest levels of agreement are recorded in Mediterranean countries including Portugal (49%), Greece (47%) and Cyprus (43%). At the same time, respondents in France (19%), Latvia (19%) and Germany (20%) are much less likely to see agriculture as one of the major causes to climate change.



When it comes to the effects climate change will have on agriculture, Southern countries – including Hungary – believe agriculture will suffer damage from this in the near future: respondents in Cyprus (91%), Hungary (89%), Greece (88%), Spain and Malta (87%) all anticipate these effects over the coming years.

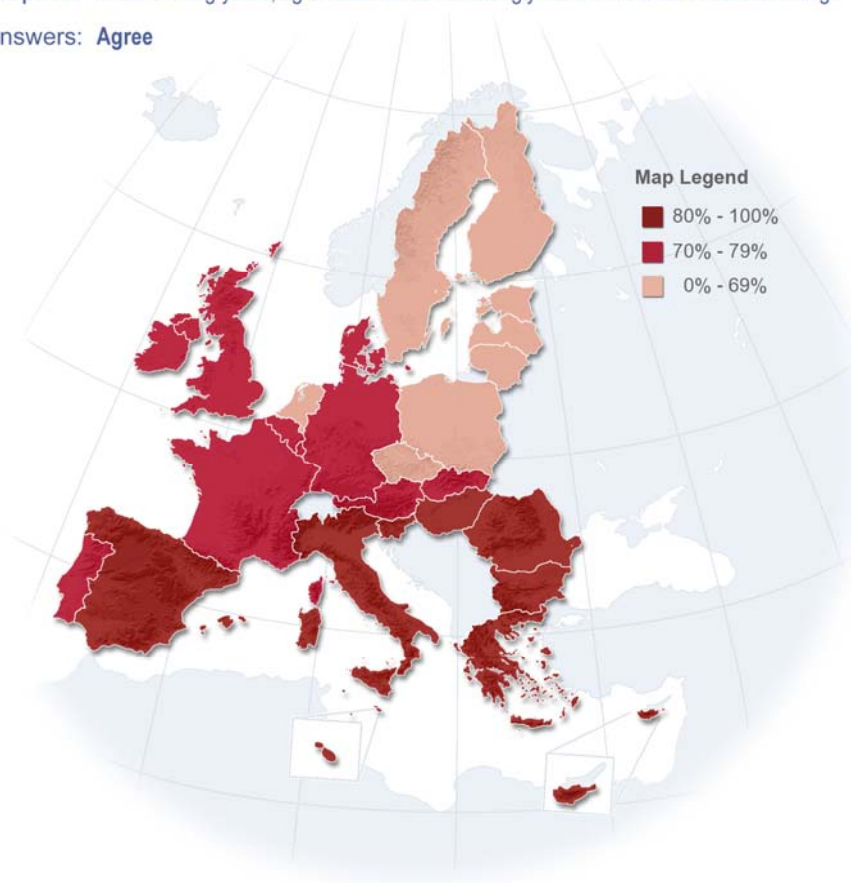
Respondents in Lithuania (47%), Latvia (57%), Estonia and the Netherlands (66%) predict this development to a lesser degree. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the majority in all countries anticipate these events to take place in the coming years.

 CY	91%
 HU	89%
 EL	88%
 MT	87%
 ES	87%
 SI	85%
 BG	84%
 IT	83%
 RO	82%
 FR	79%
 PT	78%
 EU27	77%
 IE	77%
 UK	77%
 BE	77%
 SK	77%
 AT	75%
 DK	75%
 LU	73%
 DE	72%
 SE	69%
 CZ	69%
 PL	67%
 FI	65%
 NL	63%
 EE	63%
 LV	57%
 LT	47%

Question: QB12.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.

Option: In the coming years, agriculture will suffer strongly from the effects of climate change

Answers: Agree



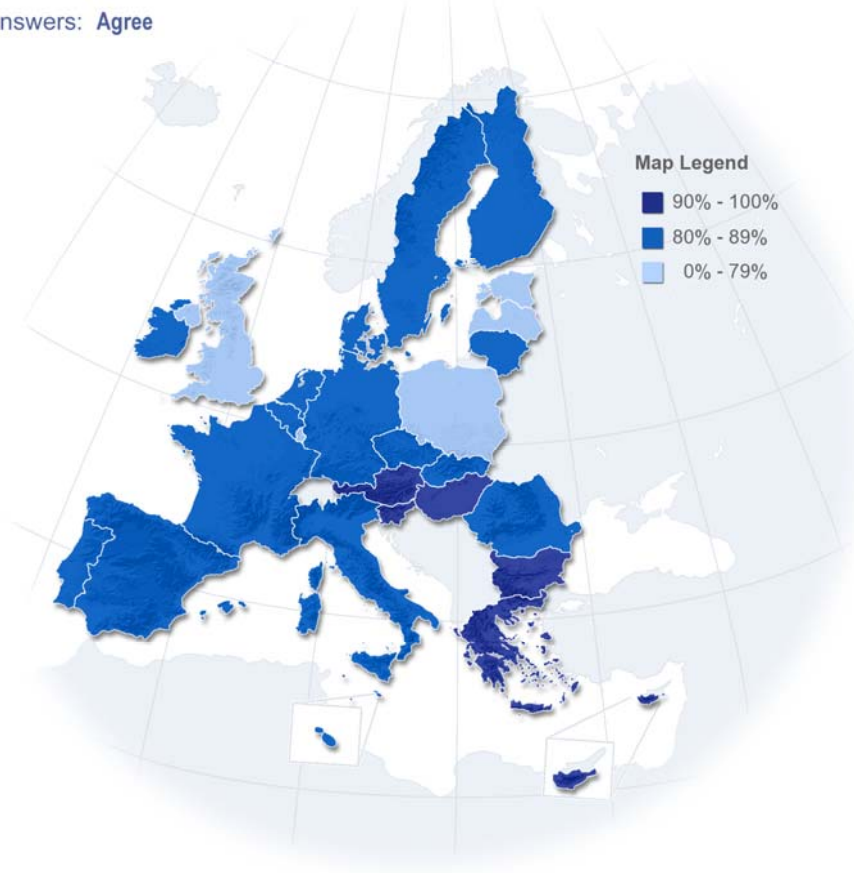
Less variation is found across the continent when Europeans are asked about production and climate change. Large proportions of respondents in Greece (95%), Cyprus (92%) and Slovenia (91%) agree with the statement 'the EU needs to help farmers to change the way they work in order to fight climate change'. Only a little less strong support is recorded in Latvia (64%), Estonia (67%) and Luxembourg (73%).

	EL	95%
	CY	92%
	SI	91%
	HU	90%
	AT	90%
	BG	90%
	SK	89%
	SE	88%
	DE	88%
	MT	87%
	BE	86%
	PT	85%
	ES	84%
	NL	83%
	FI	83%
	EU27	82%
	LT	82%
	DK	82%
	RO	82%
	IE	81%
	FR	81%
	IT	81%
	CZ	80%
	PL	79%
	UK	74%
	LU	73%
	EE	67%
	LV	64%

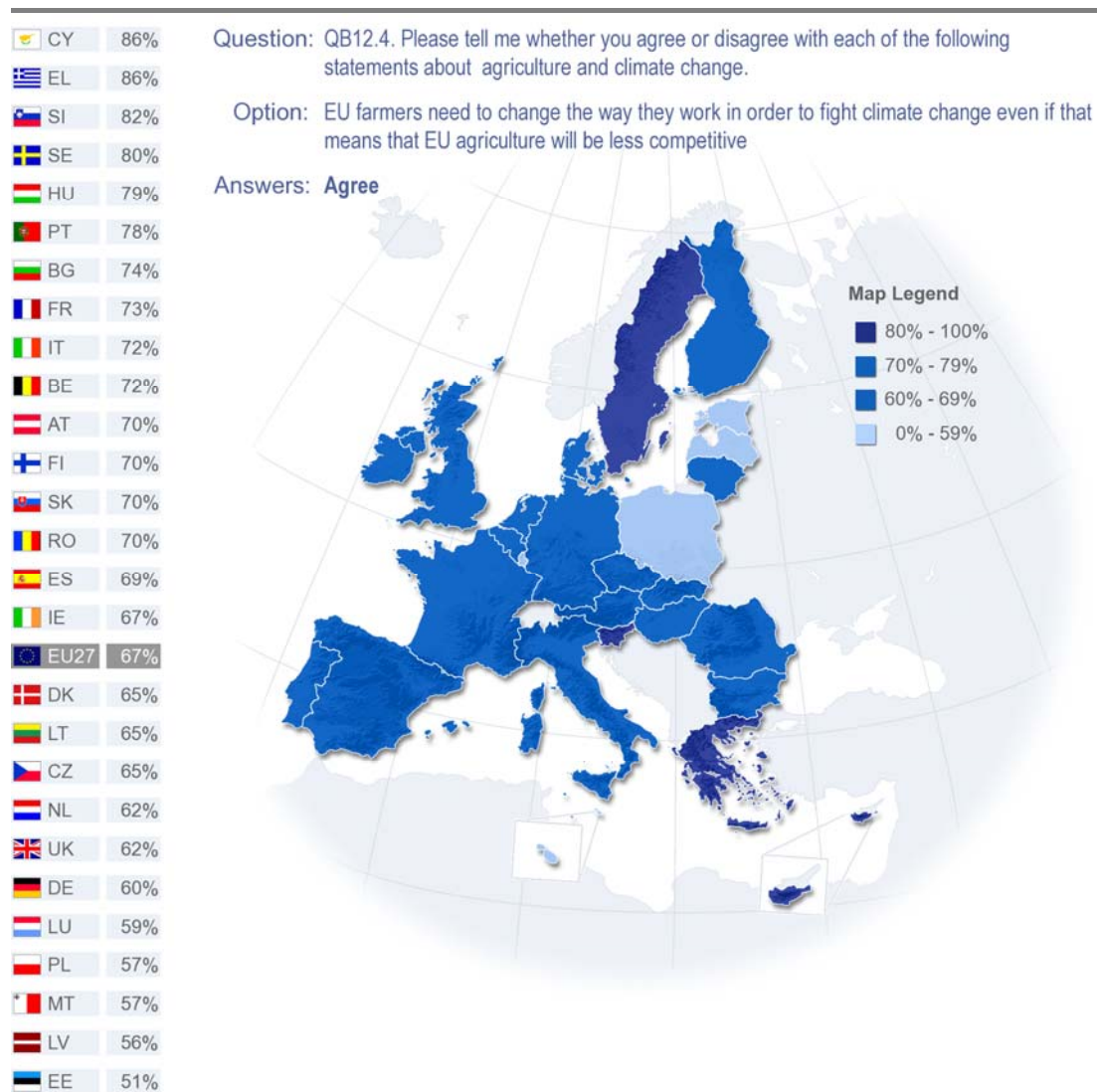
Question: QB12.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.

Option: The EU needs to help farmers to change the way they work in order to fight climate change

Answers: Agree



When Europeans are faced with the dilemma of balancing the fight against climate change and agricultural competition, the majority in all Member States opt for favouring the fight against climate change. Particularly strong agreement with this statement is noted in Greece and Cyprus (both 86%), followed by Slovenia (82%), and Sweden (80%). Although still a majority, a smaller proportion of respondents in Estonia (51%), Latvia (56%), Malta and Poland (both 57%) are supportive of this measure.



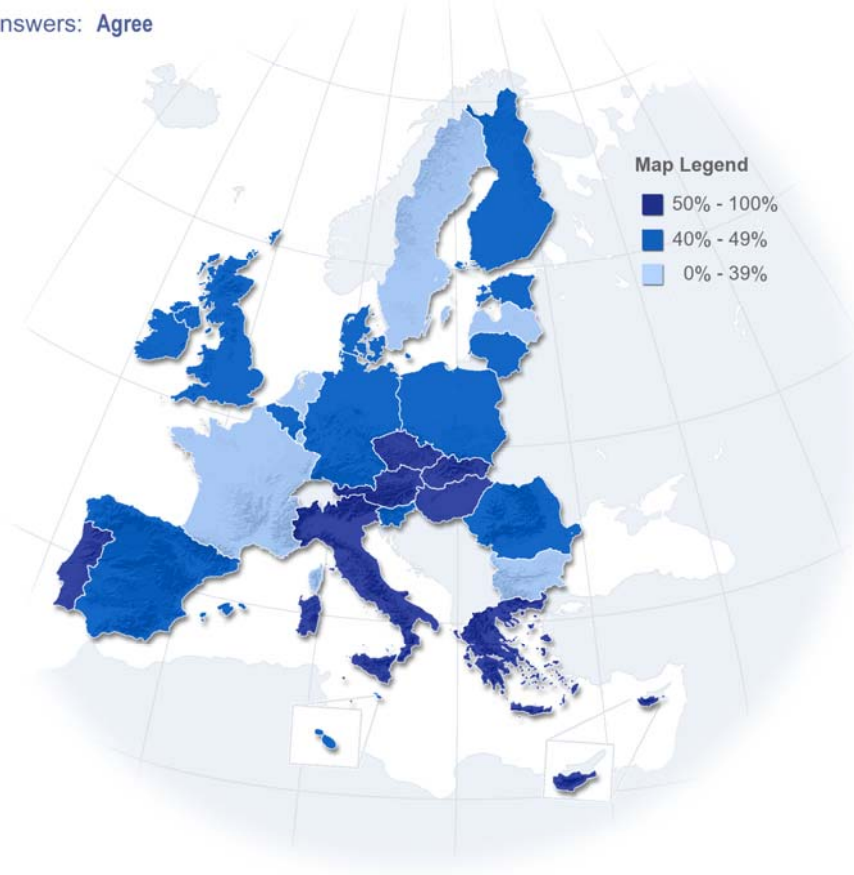
Considerable variation is found when it comes to what agriculture has already done in the fight against climate change. Respondents in Slovakia (65%), Portugal (62%), and Greece (58%) think that agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change. By contrast, only a third of the respondents in France (34%), Luxembourg (35%), Bulgaria, Latvia and the Netherlands (all 36%) agree with this assertion.

 SK	65%
 PT	62%
 EL	58%
 HU	57%
 IT	57%
 AT	54%
 CY	54%
 CZ	51%
 IE	49%
 ES	49%
 SI	48%
 PL	48%
 BE	47%
 RO	47%
 FI	46%
 EU27	46%
 LT	43%
 DE	43%
 DK	43%
 UK	43%
 EE	42%
 MT	42%
 SE	37%
 BG	36%
 LV	36%
 NL	36%
 LU	35%
 FR	34%

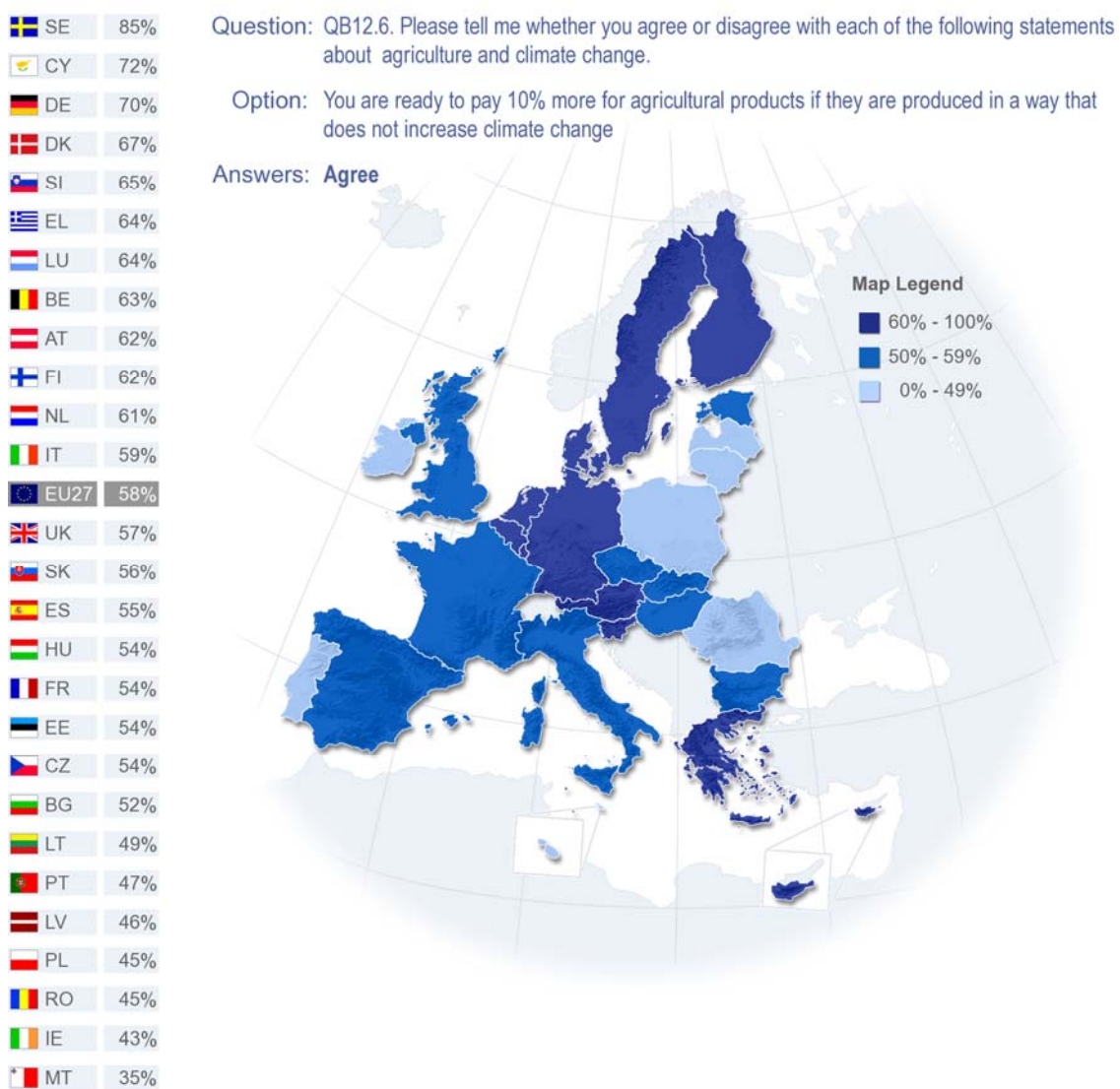
Question: QB12.5. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.

Option: Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change

Answers: **Agree**



Respondents are also asked whether they would be ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products if these were produced in a way that does not increase climate change. On this particular matter, quite large variation is found across the continent. A very large proportion of the respondents in Sweden (85%) is ready to do so, and high agreement is also noted in Cyprus (72%), Germany (70%) and Denmark (67%). At the same time, only a third of respondents in Malta (35%) are willing to pay 10% more. Agreement is also rather low in Ireland (43%), Romania and Poland (both 45%).



It is reasonable to assume that attitudes to this measure are highly influenced by the respondents' financial situation. A socio-demographic analysis of the results confirms this correlation: about half of those that regularly face financial difficulties (47%) are willing to pay 10% extra in order to ensure sustainable production, compared with 62% of those that never have problems paying their bills.

5. THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS IN SOCIETY

5.1 The role of farmers in society

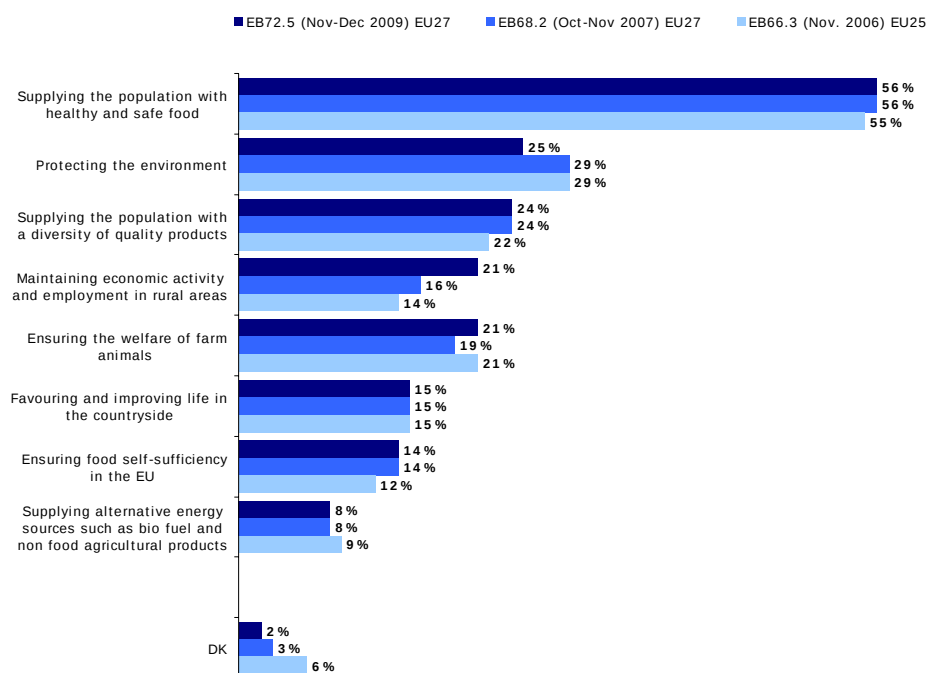
The following section explores public opinion on the role of farmers and agriculture in society, following on from two previous surveys (EB68.2, EB66.3) on this subject.

5.1.1 Overall results

- Farmers' main responsibility continues to be supplying the population with healthy and safe food -

Respondents were shown a list of eight items reflecting a range of responsibilities of farmers in society and were asked to select what they think are the two most important ones¹³.

QB8 In your opinion, which should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society. (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - % EU



The first point to note is the stability in results, compared with the surveys carried out in 2006 and 2007. Only small shifts have occurred over the last few years and the overall ranking of responsibilities remain roughly the same.

The main responsibility of farmers – quoted by more than half (56%) of respondents - is to provide the population with healthy and safe food. This result reinforces what we have already seen in chapter three, namely, in terms of EU agricultural policy, respondents place the highest priority on supply of healthy, safe food. These results indicate that this aspect is seen as a dual responsibility of both government and farmers.

Second tier responsibilities (all selected by around 25% of respondents) include protecting the environment, supplying the population with a diversity of quality products, ensuring the welfare of farm animals and maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas. With regard to protecting the environment, priority for this has dropped by 4 percentage points since 2007, but the ranking of this item remains unchanged. An interesting evolution is also noted for economic activity and employment in rural areas.

The importance of this responsibility has increased steadily since 2006, and the increase since 2007 is 5 percentage points.

The three remaining responsibilities, selected by less than one in six respondents, include favouring and improving the countryside (15%), ensuring the food self-sufficiency of the EU (14%) and supplying alternative energy sources (8%).

A further observation worthy of note is that the 'don't know' rates have decreased from 6% in 2006 to 2% in 2009. This development suggests that there is now a greater deal of clarity regarding the responsibilities of farmers in society compared with previous years.

¹³ QB8. In your opinion, which should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in society?

5.1.2 Individual responsibilities

(i) Supplying the population with healthy and safe food

According to the EU public, farmers' main responsibility is to supply the population with healthy and safe food. As we saw in section three, it is also the highest ranking priority in terms of European agricultural policy. Considerable variation across Member States is nevertheless present when we analyse the country results. Supplying the population with healthy and safe food is more likely to be selected as one of the two main responsibilities of farmers by respondents in Cyprus (84%), Ireland (68%) and Sweden (68%). Countries that attach less importance to this include Estonia (43%), Portugal (46%), Latvia and Slovakia (both 49%).

(ii) Protecting the environment

Environmental protection is the second responsibility that Europeans assign to farmers. This objective is also a relatively high ranking priority in terms of European agricultural policy. Protecting the environment is more likely to be selected as one of the two main responsibilities of farmers by respondents in Cyprus (56%), Malta (37%), Luxembourg, Greece and Denmark (all 36%). The opposite is true for respondents in Finland (9%), Hungary (14%) and Estonia (15%).

(iii) Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products

The third responsibility the European public assigns to farmers is the supply of diverse food of high quality. This aspect is more likely to be selected as one of the two main responsibilities of farmers by respondents in Malta (35%), Slovakia (34%), Hungary (31%) and Lithuania (30%). Respondents in Denmark (14%), Sweden and the UK (both 16%) on the other hand, are less likely to mention this aspect.

(iv) Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas

Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas is the fourth aspect farmers should focus on according to the respondents. This aspect is more likely to be selected as one of the two main responsibilities of farmers by respondents in Estonia (45%), Latvia (38%), and Bulgaria (33%). Respondents in Malta (9%), Slovenia, Sweden and the UK (all 15%) on the other hand, place less emphasis on this.

(v) Ensuring the welfare of farm animals

Ensuring the welfare of farm animals is equal fourth in ranking at the EU level, but considerable difference in attitude is noted across the Member States. This aspect

is more likely to be selected as one of the two main responsibilities of farmers by respondents in the UK (38%), Sweden (36%), and Germany (30%). Much less importance it attached to this objective by respondents in Cyprus (4%), Hungary (7%) and Bulgaria (8%).

(vi) Favouring and improving life in the countryside

This is third lowest in ranking as a farmer responsibility at an EU level. Favouring and improving life in the countryside is more likely to be selected as one of the two main responsibilities of farmers by respondents in Estonia (40%) and Romania (34%). This aspect is seen as less important in Luxembourg (6%), Malta (7%), Cyprus and Denmark (8%).

(vii) Ensuring food self sufficiency in the EU

Ensuring food self sufficiency in the EU is second lowest in ranking as a farmer responsibility at the aggregate level. This aspect is more likely to be selected as one of the main responsibilities by respondents in Austria (21%), Germany and the Czech Republic (20%). Respondents in Cyprus (5%), Lithuania (6%) and Romania (8%) view this aspect as far less important.

(viii) Supplying alternative energy sources such as bio fuel and non-food agricultural products

Supplying alternative energy sources has the lowest ranking as a farmer responsibility at the EU level (8%). The aspect is more likely to be selected as one of the two main responsibilities of farmers by respondents in Denmark (15%), the Netherlands (14%), and Finland (13%). Respondents in Romania (2%) and Spain (3%), on the other hand, are very unlikely to quote this aspect as one of the main responsibilities.

QB8 In your opinion, which should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society. (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)										
		Supplying the population with healthy and safe food	Protecting the environment	Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	Ensuring the welfare of farm animals	Favouring and improving life in the countryside	Ensuring food self-sufficiency in the EU	Supplying alternative energy sources such as bio fuel and non food agricultural products	DK
	EU27	56%	25%	24%	21%	21%	15%	14%	8%	2%
	BE	58 %	29%	26%	16%	14%	12%	16%	11%	1%
	BG	63 %	24%	29%	33%	8%	17%	9%	5%	2%
	CZ	62 %	18%	19%	31%	18%	18%	20%	5%	0%
	DK	52 %	36%	14%	17%	41%	8%	14%	15%	1%
	DE	57 %	22%	25%	13%	30%	10%	20%	10%	1%
	EE	43%	15%	19%	45%	10%	40%	11%	5%	2%
	IE	68 %	25%	17%	22%	22%	10%	16%	7%	3%
	EL	54 %	36%	18%	23%	15%	20%	12%	11%	0%
	ES	50 %	34%	20%	30%	10%	18%	9%	3%	1%
	FR	60 %	35%	26%	25%	17%	12%	10%	8%	1%
	IT	50 %	22%	29%	20%	19%	11%	11%	9%	2%
	CY	84%	56%	15%	18%	4%	8%	5%	8%	0%
	LV	49 %	19%	28%	38%	10%	22%	9%	8%	1%
	LT	57 %	26%	30%	19%	13%	19%	6%	6%	5%
	LU	60 %	36%	21%	15%	21%	6%	14%	8%	1%
	HU	52 %	14%	31%	32%	7%	22%	12%	10%	2%
	MT	64 %	37%	35%	9%	15%	7%	12%	5%	1%
	NL	66 %	21%	18%	17%	23%	14%	18%	14%	0%
	AT	50 %	18%	30%	26%	19%	16%	21%	10%	1%
	PL	58 %	18%	28%	15%	12%	22%	12%	7%	4%
	PT	46 %	21%	27%	27%	13%	18%	15%	6%	2%
	RO	56 %	23%	23%	31%	9%	34%	8%	2%	3%
	SI	63 %	27%	24%	14%	18%	20%	12%	13%	0%
	SK	49 %	16%	34%	28%	11%	20%	19%	10%	1%
	FI	66 %	9%	23%	30%	17%	18%	16%	13%	1%
	SE	68 %	34%	16%	14%	36%	10%	9%	10%	0%
	UK	56 %	24%	16%	14%	38%	13%	15%	6%	4%

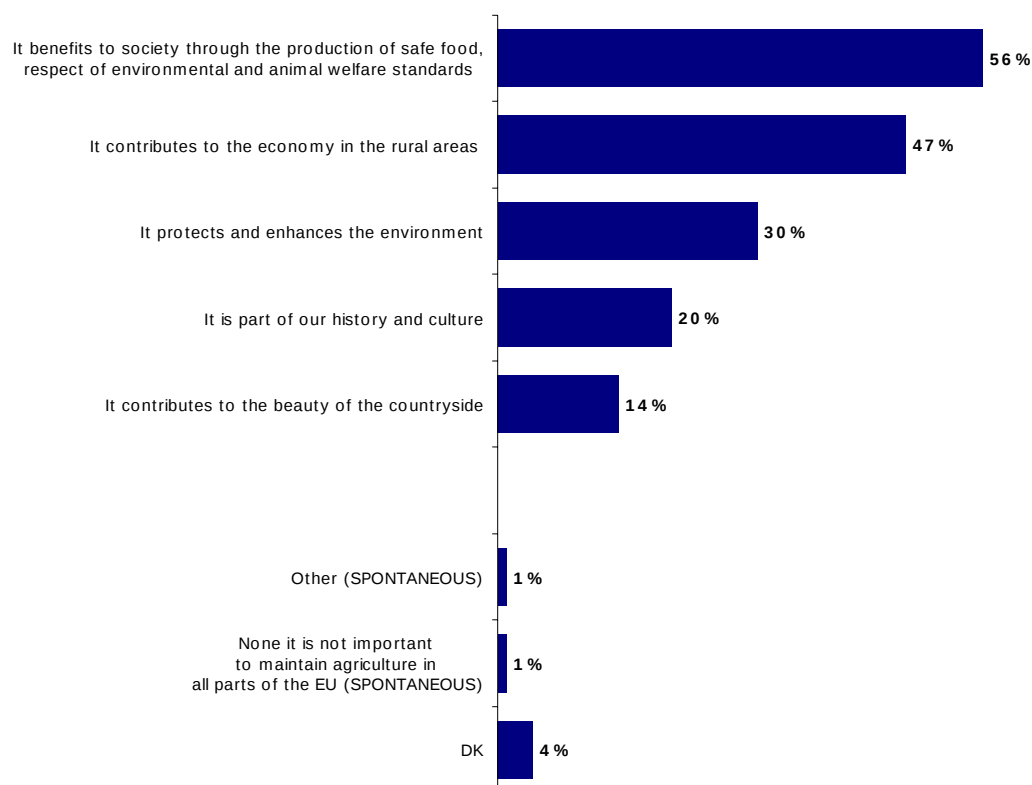
* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

5.2 Key reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union

- The combined benefits of production of safe food and respect for the environment are the most important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union -

Respondents were asked about the reasons to maintain agriculture in all parts of the European Union.¹⁴ Five items were presented from which the respondents could choose two.

QB9 Among the following list, what are, in your opinion, the most important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS) - EU



A majority of respondents (56%) select the combined benefits of safe food and respect of environmental and animal welfare standards as the important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the EU. A slightly smaller proportion of respondents (47%) recognises contribution to the economy in rural areas as an important reason.

¹⁴ QB9. Among the following list, what are, in your opinion, the most important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union?

A further third (30%) selects protection and enhancement of the environment. It is interesting to note the lower prioritisation of this factor, when it is prompted in isolation rather than in combination with dominant factors such as safe food.

Cultural and aesthetic factors are less important to respondents: only one in five (20%) select 'it is part of our history and culture', and less than one in six (14%) select 'it contributes to the beauty of the countryside' as important reasons to maintain agriculture throughout the EU.

Some interesting differences are noted at country level: The combined benefits of agriculture through the production of safe food, respect of environmental and animal welfare standards is more likely to be selected as important by respondents in most Member States, but particularly northern European countries such as Finland (78%), Sweden (73%), the Netherlands (69%) and Denmark (68%). Respondents in Slovenia (72%) also have a higher tendency to quote this reason. This aspect is less likely to be considered important by respondents in Estonia (39%), Latvia and Portugal (47%).

The aspect of agriculture contributing to the economy in rural areas is more likely to be selected as important by respondents in some of the newer member states, including Bulgaria (67%), Estonia (64%), Latvia (60%) and Romania (57%), as well as Greece (64%). This aspect is less likely to be considered important by respondents in Malta (21%), Slovenia (31%), Italy (32%), Denmark (35%) and Luxembourg (37%).

The aspect of agriculture protecting and enhancing the environment is more likely to be selected as important by respondents in Malta (51%), Austria (42%), Cyprus (40%), Spain (39%), Sweden and Italy (37%) and France (36%). This aspect is less likely to be considered important by respondents in Latvia (20%), Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland and Finland (22%).

The aspect of agriculture being part of a country's history and culture is more likely to be selected as important by respondents in some of the longer standing member states including France (34%), Denmark (31%), Finland (28%) and The Netherlands (24%) as well as Estonia (29%). This aspect is less likely to be considered important by respondents in Bulgaria (8%), Spain (11%), Hungary, Malta and Romania (12%) and Latvia (14%).

The aspect of agriculture contributing to the beauty of the countryside is more likely to be selected as important by respondents in Cyprus (29%), Malta (24%) and Portugal (21%) This aspect is less likely to be considered important by respondents in Bulgaria (5%), Germany (9%) and Finland (10%).

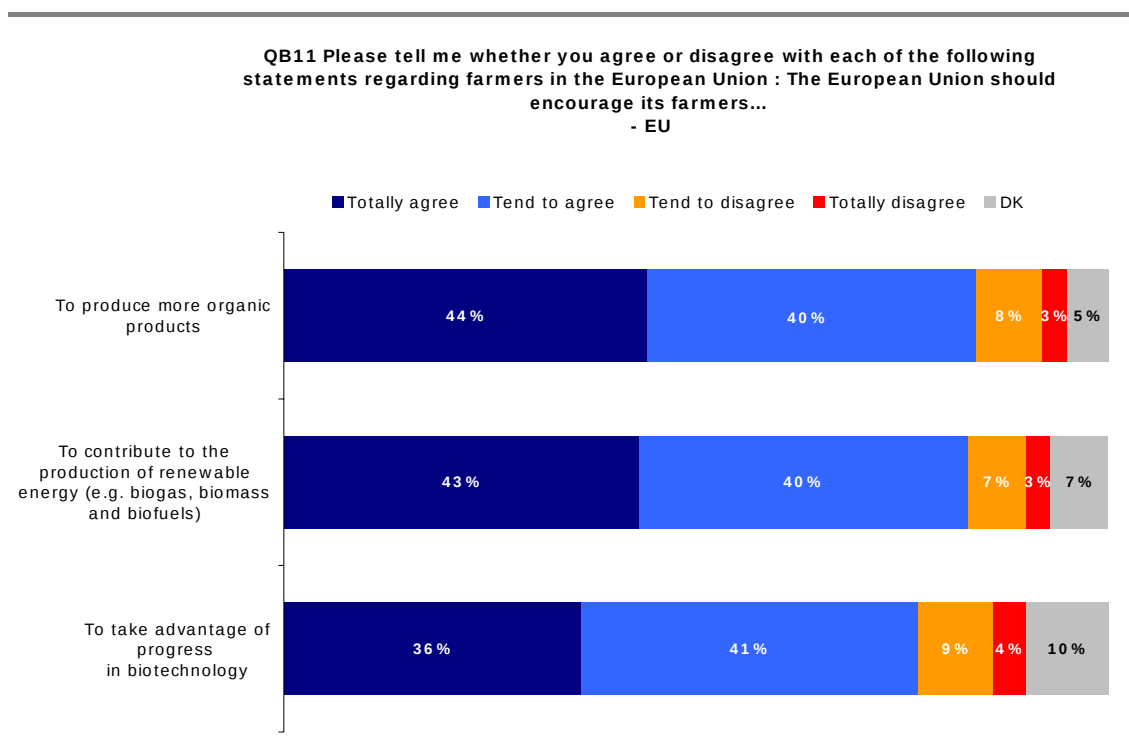
QB9 Among the following list, what are, in your opinion, the most important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

		It benefits to society through the production of safe food, respect of environmental and animal welfare standards	It contributes to the economy in the rural areas	It protects and enhances the environment	It is part of our history and culture	It contributes to the beauty of the countryside	DK
	EU27	56%	47%	30%	20%	14%	4%
	BE	55%	44%	33%	22%	17%	1%
	BG	64%	67%	25%	8%	5%	4%
	CZ	63%	55%	30%	16%	12%	1%
	DK	68%	35%	30%	31%	16%	2%
	DE	63%	55%	26%	24%	9%	2%
	EE	39%	64%	25%	29%	11%	5%
	IE	61%	49%	27%	20%	20%	4%
	EL	50%	64%	32%	17%	18%	0%
	ES	53%	46%	39%	11%	14%	3%
	FR	49%	50%	36%	34%	12%	2%
	IT	51%	32%	37%	23%	17%	2%
	CY	59%	49%	40%	16%	29%	0%
	LV	51%	60%	20%	16%	11%	2%
	LT	47%	48%	25%	14%	14%	7%
	LU	58%	37%	34%	23%	14%	3%
	HU	65%	54%	22%	12%	12%	3%
	MT	65%	21%	51%	12%	24%	2%
	NL	69%	47%	22%	24%	17%	1%
	AT	51%	55%	42%	23%	19%	1%
	PL	51%	38%	22%	16%	16%	9%
	PT	47%	48%	32%	14%	21%	4%
	RO	48%	57%	30%	12%	17%	7%
	SI	72%	31%	33%	20%	18%	1%
	SK	61%	55%	30%	17%	13%	1%
	FI	78%	39%	22%	28%	10%	1%
	SE	73%	45%	37%	21%	11%	1%
	UK	54%	44%	24%	16%	14%	9%

* In bold, the highest results per country; in italics the lowest results per country; the grey rectangle shows the highest results per value; the rectangle with black borders shows the lowest results per value.

5.3 Other reasons for supporting farmers

This survey examines attitudes to some emerging aspects of agricultural policy; production of organic products, contribution to the production of renewable energy and biotechnology¹⁵. Respondents were asked to what extent they agree that the European Union should encourage farmers to approach agriculture using these new methods.



A large majority of respondents (84%) agree that the EU should encourage farmers to produce more organic products. A similarly high proportion (83%) believes that farmers should be encouraged to contribute to the production of renewable energy. In third ranking, still with a large majority (77%), is the proportion of respondents who agree that the EU should encourage farmers to take advantage of progress in biotechnology. However, this third aspect shows the highest proportion of 'don't know' responses (10%), which suggests that biotechnology is a matter respondents feel uninformed about.

There is a high level of public agreement that farmers should be encouraged to use these new methods in all countries studied. However, some differences appear across countries and across socio-demographic profiles that are worthy of note.

¹⁵ QB11. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union: The European Union should encourage its farmers....

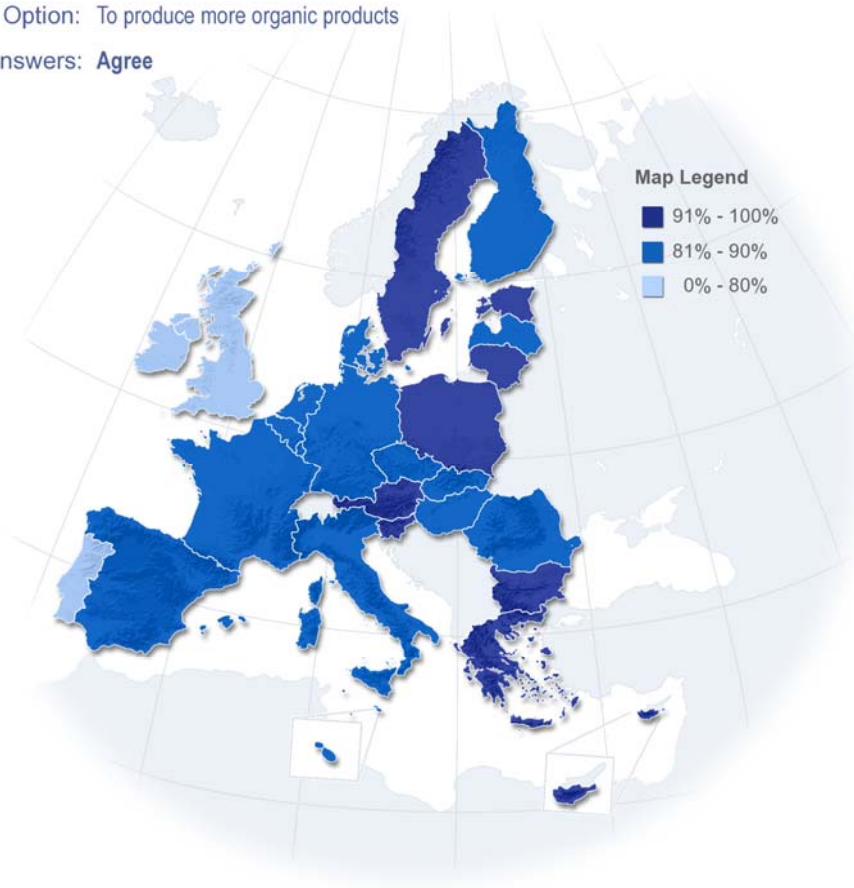
Encouraging farmers to produce more organic products is met with very high agreement in Slovenia (98%), Greece (97%) and the Cyprus (95%). By contrast, this suggestion entices lower enthusiasm in the UK (72%), Ireland and Portugal (both 78%).

	SI	98%
	EL	97%
	CY	95%
	EE	94%
	BG	94%
	AT	94%
	LT	93%
	PL	93%
	SE	92%
	ES	90%
	SK	90%
	HU	89%
	RO	88%
	LV	87%
	MT	86%
	BE	86%
	LU	85%
	IT	85%
	CZ	84%
	EU27	84%
	DK	83%
	NL	82%
	DE	82%
	FI	81%
	FR	81%
	PT	78%
	IE	78%
	UK	72%

Question: QB11.1. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers...

Option: To produce more organic products

Answers: Agree



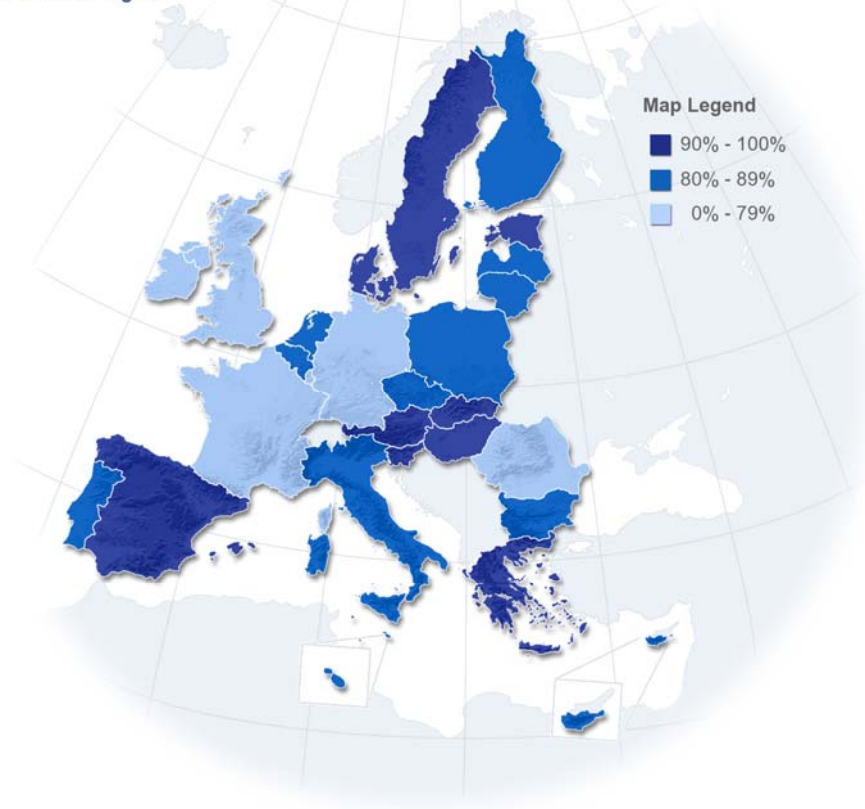
That the EU should encourage farmers to contribute to the production of renewable energy is met with strong support in Greece (95%), Slovakia (93%) and Slovenia (92%). Support is less convincing in France (75%), Luxembourg (76%), Germany and the UK (both 77%).

	EL	95%
	SK	93%
	SI	92%
	DK	91%
	AT	91%
	EE	91%
	ES	90%
	SE	90%
	HU	90%
	LV	88%
	PL	88%
	CZ	88%
	BE	87%
	LT	87%
	CY	87%
	NL	86%
	FI	86%
	BG	86%
	IT	84%
	EU27	83%
	MT	81%
	PT	81%
	RO	79%
	IE	78%
	UK	77%
	DE	77%
	LU	76%
	FR	75%

Question: QB11.2. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers...

Option: To contribute to the production of renewable energy (e.g. biogas, biomass and biofuels)

Answers: Agree



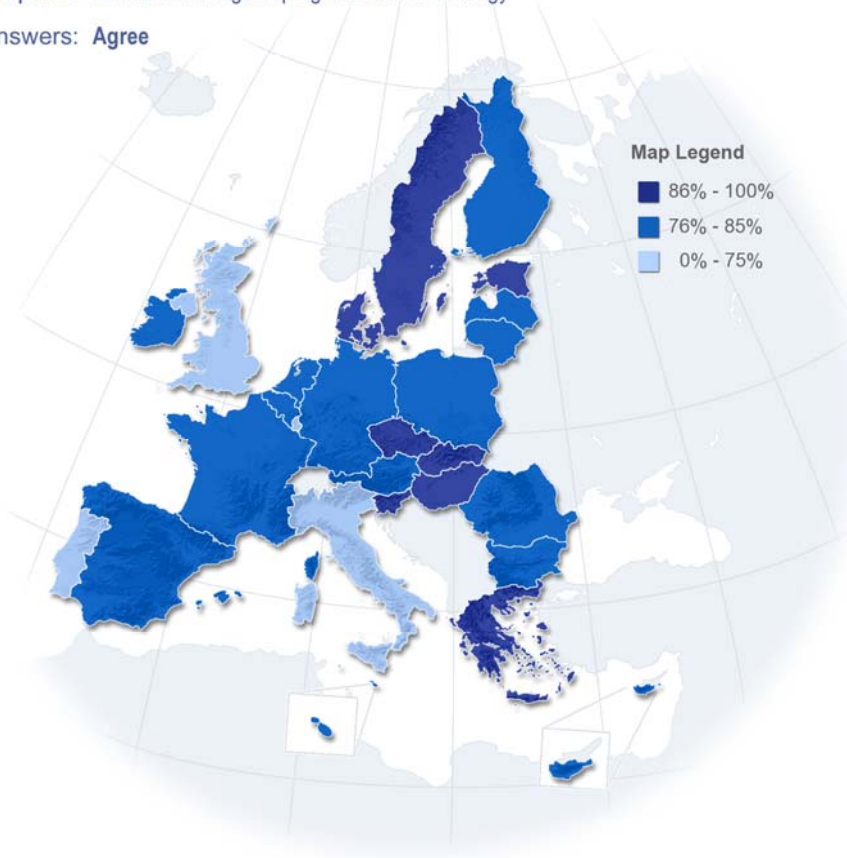
Encouraging farmers to take advantage of the progress of biotechnology has high agreement in Greece (94%), Slovakia (91%) and Estonia (89%). Respondents in the UK (64%), Luxembourg (66%) and Portugal (72%) are only slightly less in favour of this suggestion.

 EL	94%
 SK	91%
 EE	89%
 CZ	88%
 HU	88%
 SE	87%
 DK	87%
 SI	86%
 AT	85%
 CY	85%
 FI	85%
 BG	85%
 LT	85%
 LV	84%
 ES	84%
 BE	84%
 PL	79%
 MT	79%
 EU27	77%
 DE	77%
 FR	76%
 NL	76%
 IE	76%
 RO	76%
 IT	75%
 PT	72%
 LU	66%
 UK	64%

Question: QB11.3. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers...

Option: To take advantage of progress in biotechnology

Answers: Agree



In terms of socio-demographics, age, education and occupation carry considerable influence. It shows that the lower the age, the higher the education and the more skilled the occupation, the more is the respondent likely to support these new methods.

QB11 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers... - % Total agree

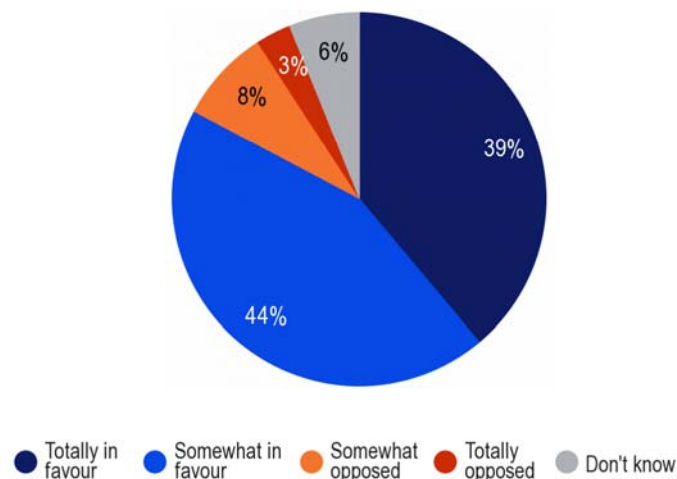
	To produce more organic products	To contribute to the production of renewable energy (e.g. biogas, biomass and biofuels)	To take advantage of progress in biotechnology
EU27	84 %	83 %	77 %
Age			
	15-24	87 %	86 %
	25-39	87 %	81 %
	40-54	86 %	79 %
	55 +	81 %	74 %
Education (End of)			
	15-	78 %	77 %
	16-19	84 %	78 %
	20+	89 %	82 %
	Still studying	88 %	82 %
Respondent occupation scale			
	Self-employed	85 %	86 %
	Managers	88 %	85 %
	Other white collars	88 %	80 %
	Manual workers	86 %	79 %
	House persons	84 %	76 %
	Unemployed	82 %	75 %
	Retired	80 %	74 %
	Students	88 %	82 %

5.4 Supporting farmers' incomes

- EU citizens are in favour of supporting farmers' incomes -

The survey also measures Europeans' attitudes to financial support of farmers' incomes¹⁶. It shows that a large majority (83%) of EU citizens are in favour of financial support to farmers. Roughly equal proportions are either totally in favour or somewhat in favour (39% and 44% respectively). A minority of 11% opposes such support, and a very small percentage (6%) is undecided about the matter.

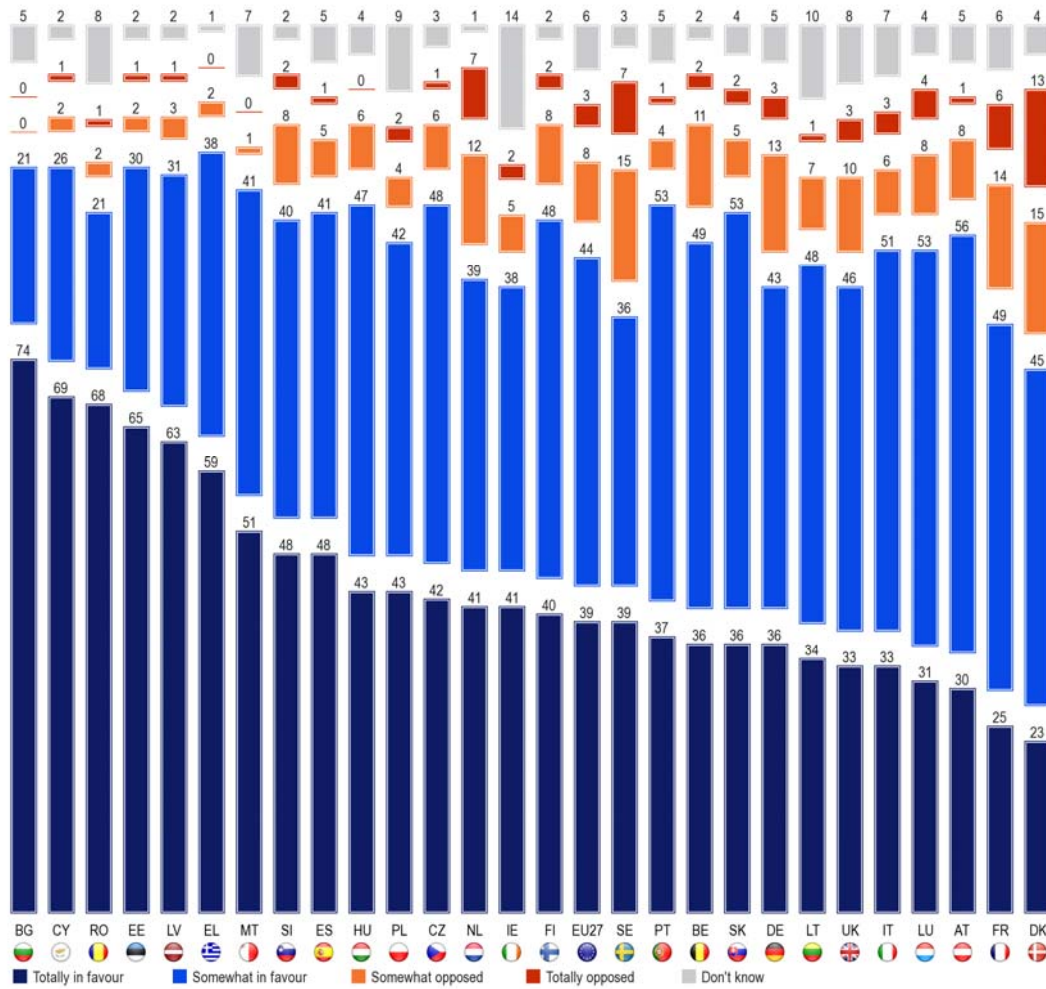
QB10. Incomes in the agricultural sector can vary greatly from year to year according to market and weather conditions. The European Union is currently giving payments to farmers to help stabilize their income. Personally, are you in favour or opposed to the European Union continuing to do so?



A country breakdown of the results reveals some interesting differences. Respondents in Greece (97%), Bulgaria, Estonia and Cyprus (all 95%) are strongly in favour of granting support to farmers. High agreement with such support is also recorded in Latvia (94%) and Malta (92%). In contrast, those in some of the wealthier northern European countries, such as Denmark (28%), Sweden (22%), France (20%), the Netherlands (19%) and Germany (16%) show some opposition to this. It should be noted, however, that even in these countries the majority of respondents is in favour to giving payments to farmer.

¹⁶ QB10. Incomes in the agricultural sector can vary greatly from year to year according to market and weather conditions. The European Union is currently giving payments to farmers to help stabilize their income. Personally, are you in favour or opposed to the European Union continuing to do so?

QB10. Incomes in the agricultural sector can vary greatly from year to year according to market and weather conditions. The European Union is currently giving payments to farmers to help stabilize their income. Personally, are you in favour or opposed to the European Union continuing to do so?



6. THE EUROPEAN UNION AGRICULTURAL BUDGET

Funds allocated to agriculture and rural development remained stable in the 2009 EU budget: around 55 billion EUR. This constitutes nearly 44% of the total budget, making the CAP the single most important item in the budget in terms of share¹⁷. In this chapter we examine the public's evaluation of agriculture's share of the EU budget, firstly in terms of whether the current level is seen to be too high, too low or about right, and secondly whether they would like to see a change in the amount of money allocated to the CAP.

6.1 Assessments of the current budget level

- A large proportion of EU citizens believe that the share of budget allocated to agriculture and rural development is fair –

In the previous two surveys, respondents were asked a single question about their attitude towards the amount allocated to the CAP. In this survey respondents were asked the same question, but in addition, a variation on that question was introduced. The additional information given here is the share of the CAP in proportion to the total budget of all Member States together. Respondents were split into two groups, one given the original question (SPLIT A) and the other given the variation (SPLIT B).¹⁸

Turning first to SPLIT A, the results show that a majority of 46% thinks the budget is adequate. A further 20% think it is too low, and 17% see it as too high. Seventeen percent of the sample does not have an opinion on the matter.

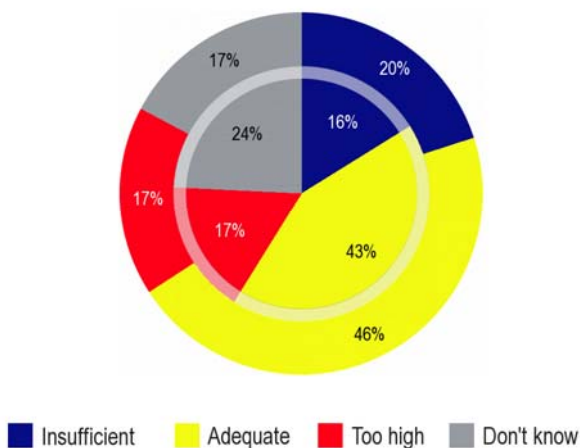
Some interesting shifts have occurred compared to EB68.2 results: the proportion who thinks the amount is insufficient has increased by 4 percentage points since the last wave. Similarly, the proportion who thinks it is adequate has increased by 3 percentage points. Taken together, it shows that the portion of people who see the budget either adequate or insufficient has increased by 7 percentage points (from 59% to 66%). Also worthy of note is that the proportion of people that do not know what answer to give to this question has decreased by 7 percentage points.

¹⁷ http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/index_en.htm

¹⁸ QB13a (split A) The European Union Budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total European Union budget. Do you think that this proportion is sufficient, adequate or too high?

QB13b (split B) The European Budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 1% of the total budget of all Member States together. Do you think that this proportion is sufficient, adequate or too high?

QB13a. The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total European Union budget. Do you think that this proportion is insufficient, adequate or too high?

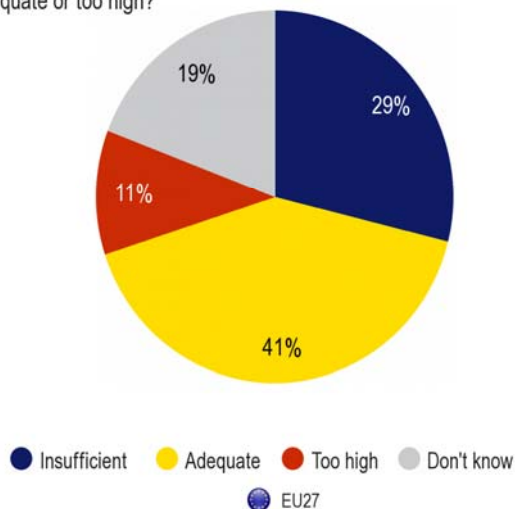


Inner pie : EB68.2 Autumn 2007

Outer pie : EB72.5 Autumn 2009

When the question is framed in a different way, focusing on the size of the CAP budget in relation to the total budget of all Member States together, a quite different pattern of responses is observed. Here, a much larger proportion of respondents select 'insufficient' (29%) and a slightly lower proportion deems it 'adequate' (41%). In addition, only 11% of respondents rate the allocation as 'too high'. The proportion of respondents that cannot give an answer (19%) remains fairly similar to SPLIT A.

QB13b. The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total European Union budget. This represents around 1% of the total budget of all Member States together. Do you think that this proportion is insufficient, adequate or too high?

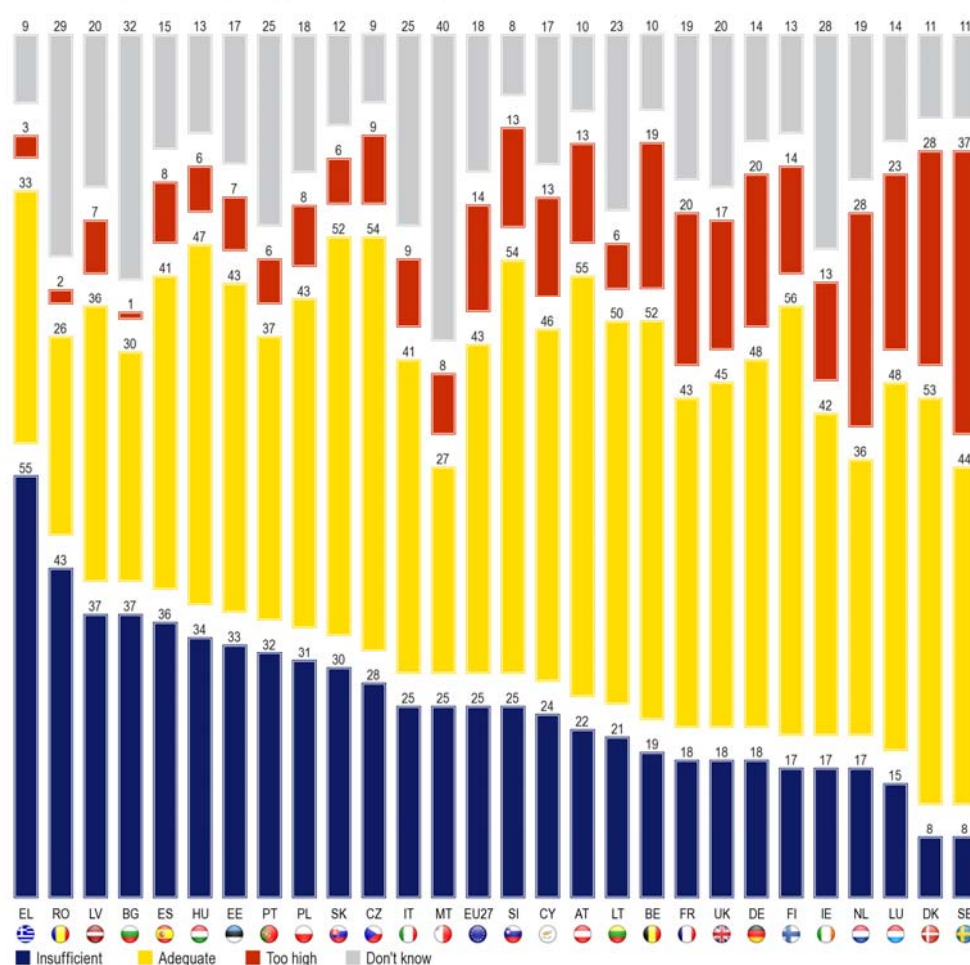


- An important proportion of respondents in the Northern European countries perceive the EU budget for agriculture as 'too high'. However, also in these countries are such views outnumbered by respondents who view the budget as either adequate or insufficient -

Looking at the average of both sets of responses to the two question variations, it is clear that a majority of EU citizens believe the allocation of budget to agriculture and rural development as either adequate or insufficient. Having said this, some differences occur when we study the country results. The countries where respondents are more likely to say the budget allocation is 'insufficient' include Greece (55%), Romania (43%), Bulgaria and Latvia (37%).

By contrast, respondents in northern European countries are more likely to think the budget allocation is 'too high'. These countries include not least Sweden (37%), the Netherlands and Denmark (28%). High levels of indecision are noted in Malta (40%), Bulgaria (32%) and Romania (29%).

QB13T. The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development

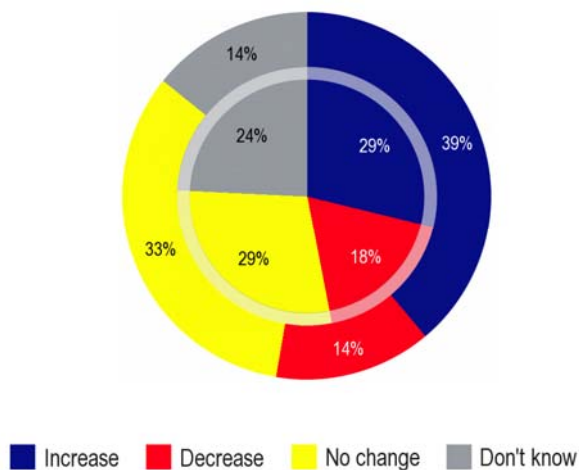


6.2 Future financial support to farmers

- A majority of EU citizens believe that financial support to farmers should be either maintained or increased in the next ten years -

In the previous section, we saw that a majority of EU citizens believe that the amount of money allocated to agriculture and rural development is either adequate or insufficient and that these groups have increased in number since the last survey. On the question of future spending¹⁹, the pattern of responses is consistent with this attitude. More people wish to see an increase in the amount allocated to farmers, and less respondents favour cuts in this budget.

QB14. And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the European Union financial support to farmers?



Inner pie : EB68.2 Aut. 2007
Outer pie : EB72.5 Aut. 2009

A majority of respondents (39%) believe that the budget allocated to support to farmers should increase over the next ten years. A further third (33%) think it should stay the same and 14% would like the budget to decrease. Fourteen percent of respondents do not have an opinion on this matter.

Compared with the results from EB68.2, we can note a large increase of 10 percentage points for the proportion that thinks that the financial support should increase. Respondents would like spending to remain as it is have grown in number by 4 percentage points. In addition, the proportion of people that would like to see

cuts in the support to farmers has decreased by 4 percentage points. An encouraging finding is also the decrease in number of people that do not have an opinion on the matter (-10 percentage points).

Although the majority view in the EU is that the support should increase (39%), we find large variation by country for this viewpoint. The countries most likely to support an increase in financial support to farmers include Greece (74%), Bulgaria (73%) and Estonia (69%). As showed in the previous section, interviewees in these countries are also more likely to see the current budget allocation as insufficient.

Respondents in the northern European countries, who are more likely to believe that the current budget allocation is too high, are less likely to think that these supports should increase. Only small proportion of respondents in Denmark (15%), the Netherlands (22%), Finland and Germany (both 24%) hold this view. However, respondents in these countries do not favour cuts in the support to farmers. The main view held in these countries is that the current spending should remain the same over the next ten years.

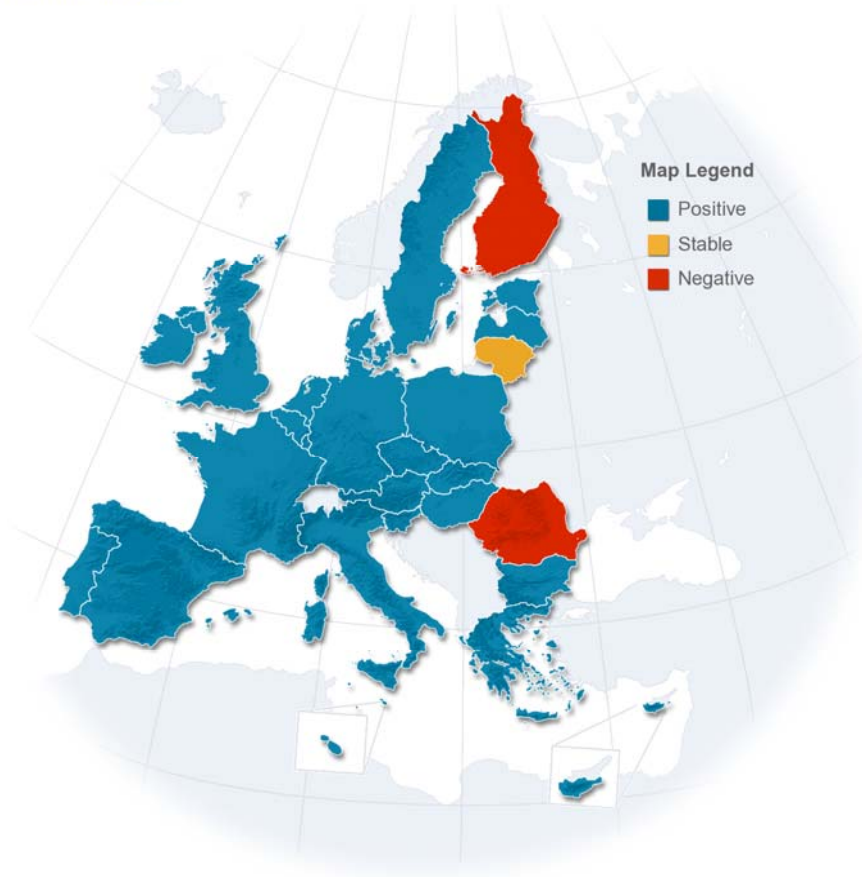
Compared with the results in EB68.2, the proportion of people that would like to see an increase over the next ten years has increased in all countries but three. The largest increase are reported in Bulgaria (+41 percentage points), Malta (+30) and Ireland (+22). The only decrease in terms of this is noted in Romania (-7 percentage points) and Finland (-3).

¹⁹ QB14. And over the next 10 years would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the European Union financial support to farmers?

	BG	73%	+41
	MT	59%	+30
	IE	43%	+22
	EL	74%	+20
	SI	43%	+18
	UK	39%	+17
	EE	69%	+17
	AT	34%	+17
	PT	44%	+15
	ES	51%	+14
	PL	50%	+14
	IT	40%	+13
	SK	56%	+12
	HU	49%	+11
	CZ	51%	+11
	EU27	39%	+10
	SE	27%	+9
	CY	50%	+7
	NL	22%	+6
	DK	15%	+5
	LV	62%	+5
	LU	28%	+5
	DE	24%	+3
	FR	25%	+2
	BE	28%	+2
	LT	41%	=
	FI	24%	-3
	RO	62%	-7

Question: QB14. And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the European Union financial support to farmers?

Answers: Increase



7. INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE AND ON AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN THE EU

As we have seen in previous sections, considerable proportions of the public cannot form an opinion on certain aspects of agriculture and agricultural policy. This highlights a lack of knowledge with respect to agriculture in the EU, and scope for policy-makers to disseminate information on the subject.

7.1 Priority topics for more information

- Food safety continues to be a dominant issue in terms of information needs -

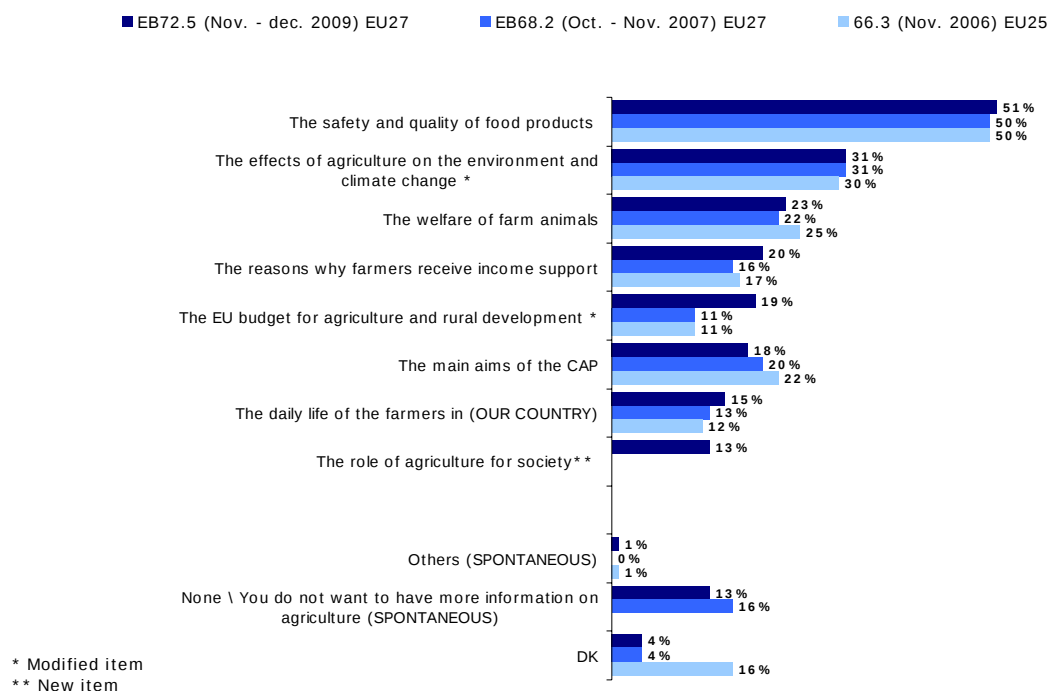
Respondents were asked about what specific topics they would like to receive more information on²⁰. As we have seen in previous sections of this report, the safety of food is a dominant issue for EU citizens, and this is true also in terms of information needs. About half (51%) of respondents select this as one of the main topics they would like have more information on.

Beyond food safety, there is a sizeable demand for more information on the environmental effects of farming (31%) and the welfare of farm animals (23%). Close in ranking to these two topics are financial issues. One in every five respondents (20%) want more information on why farmers receive financial support and a further 19% would like to know more about the EU budget for agriculture and rural development. There is also a desire for more clarity about the main aims of the CAP (18%).

Information is less sought after when it comes to the daily life of the farmers in their country (15%), and the role of agriculture in society (13%). Only a small proportion of respondents (13%) are not interested in being more informed on any of these topics, and an even smaller group (4%) select 'don't know'.

²⁰ QB15. On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information?

QB15 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) - % EU



Compared to the previous two waves, results are relatively consistent, particularly in regard to the top three priorities. This finding suggests that information needs do not change quickly over time. Alternatively, these results might suggest that the main areas that Europeans want more information about may not be met, as people continue to demand more information on these aspects of agriculture.

Demands for information differ greatly across the countries:

- Respondents in Cyprus are interested in more information on **food safety** (80%), as are respondents in Greece (70%), the Czech Republic (68%) and Italy (66%).
- Respondents in Sweden have a high demand for information on **environmental issues** in relation to agriculture (57%), followed by those in Cyprus (48%), the Netherlands (46%), Denmark (45%) and Finland (42%).
- The highest demand for information about **the welfare of farm animals** is reported by respondents in northern European countries, including Sweden, Denmark (both 42%) and Finland (31%).

In terms of lower ranking priorities, country differences are as follows:

- **Why farmers receive financial income support** is a topic that respondents tend to want more information on in France (29%), Belgium and Luxembourg (both 27%).
- **Information on the EU budget for agriculture and rural development** is more likely to be sought by respondents in Slovakia (30%), Finland (28%), Bulgaria and the Czech Republic (both 26%).
- A high proportion of respondents seeks more information on **the main aims of the CAP** in Greece, Portugal (both 30%) and the Netherlands (26%).
- The subject of **the daily life of farmers** gathers higher than average interest in Romania (35%), Estonia (26%) and Hungary (21%).
- Last but not least, there is a demand for information about **the role of agriculture in society** in the Netherlands (23%), Romania (22%), and Cyprus (20%).

Socio-demographic factors do not play a large role in determining demand for different types of information on agricultural issues. The only factor worthy of note is education. People with a higher level of education are more likely to welcome information on these issues, compared with those that left education earlier on.

CONCLUSIONS

The objective of this study was to explore European public opinion on agriculture and rural development in general and on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in particular. A battery of questions was asked in order to reveal public awareness of agriculture and the CAP, attitudes to agriculture and farming in the EU and how well the agricultural policy is fulfilling its role. Attitudes toward the CAP budget and financial support to farmers are also examined.

The results show that **Europeans remain fairly uninformed** about both agriculture and the CAP. About four in every ten respondents (38%) have good knowledge about the factual details of agriculture and farming in the EU. A similarly small proportion of people (41%) have heard or read about the CAP, but only a tenth (13%) say they have a good understanding of what the policy actually is. Respondents welcome **more information on agriculture** and agricultural activity in the EU, particularly with regard to food safety, the effects of agriculture on the environment and the welfare of farm animals.

In spite of the rather low awareness of agricultural activity in the EU, Europeans have strong opinions on the matter. The results show that a very large majority (90%) of respondents believes that **agriculture and rural areas are important for our future**. This result is confirmed by the fact that Europeans rank agriculture as one the main three sectors that should be prioritised in the European Union in order to boost growth in a sustainable way.²¹

Europeans also have a clear idea of what they think should be the main responsibilities for farmers, why agriculture should be maintained in all parts of the EU and what the priorities for the CAP should be: the two main features that Europeans repeatedly point out are **production of safe and healthy food and protection of the environment**.

In view of these objectives, respondents support the EU to encourage farmers to produce more organic products, contribute to the production of renewable energy and to take advantage of progress in biotechnology.

In addition to ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe (59%), respondents mention a number of other priorities when asked what

²¹ EB72 Standard (autumn 2009) First Results report

should be the **main objectives for the CAP**. Ensuring reasonable food prices (49%), ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers (41%) and protecting the environment and dealing climate change (41%) also rank high on the public agenda. The different types of objectives that the public assign to the CAP suggest that it is perceived as cross-functional in character.

In addition to these objectives, people recognise a need to **balance economic targets with social and environmental considerations**. The new objectives of the CAP are consequently rated very positively. A very large majority (>80%) support the CAP to do more with regard to preservation of the countryside, helping farmers to face the consequences of climate change and developing the economy in rural areas. Even if respondents would like the EU's agricultural policy to develop in line with climate change and environmental protection, they do not perceive agriculture as a major cause of climate change. Rather, **Europeans anticipate agriculture to suffer from the effects of climate change** in the next few years.

The cross-border nature of such effects might be one of the reasons why respondents favour the **EU level for dealing with agricultural matters**. Although there is considerable variation in response according to the particular issue, and across Member States, the local and regional levels are not perceived as more suitable than the EU level for any one policy issue included in this survey.

Given the priorities the public set up for the CAP, **respondents do not think that the policy fulfils its role in all regards**. Positive evaluations are given to the policy's performance on securing food supply in the EU, ensuring that food products are of good quality, safe and healthy and favouring methods of organic farming. However, for all other objectives included in this study – such as environmental protection - the policy is perceived as underperforming. This is particularly true when it comes to protecting family type farms, ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers and securing reasonable food prices.

Even though respondents are not totally satisfied with how the CAP is currently performing, only a small proportion sees the CAP budget as too high (11%). Rather, an absolute majority (66%) believes that **the current budget** for agriculture and rural development is either adequate or insufficient. An even larger proportion of EU citizens (83%) support that the EU grants **financial help to farmers** and a considerable proportion (39%) would agree to increase such support over the coming ten years.

ANNEX

SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 336

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 13th of November and the 9th of December 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.5 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The Special EUROBAROMETER 336 is part of EUROBAROMETER 72.5 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15 +
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	19/11/2009	07/12/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.007	13/11/2009	23/11/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.096	14/11/2009	27/11/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.008	14/11/2009	09/12/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.522	13/11/2009	02/12/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	13/11/2009	06/12/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.014	13/11/2009	29/11/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	14/11/2009	03/12/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.023	13/11/2009	06/12/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.005	13/11/2009	08/12/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.039	13/11/2009	29/11/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	502	13/11/2009	04/12/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia TNS Gallup	1.004	13/11/2009	30/11/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	Lithuania	1.027	13/11/2009	29/11/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	13/11/2009	05/12/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.017	13/11/2009	30/11/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	13/11/2009	04/12/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.004	13/11/2009	06/12/2009	13.288.200
AT	Austria	Gallup-Institut	1.001	13/11/2009	01/12/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	14/11/2009	02/12/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.038	17/11/2009	08/12/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.008	14/11/2009	27/11/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.017	13/11/2009	06/12/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.047	14/11/2009	27/11/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.041	17/11/2009	08/12/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.014	13/11/2009	06/12/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.322	13/11/2009	03/12/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL			26.761	13/11/2009	09/12/2009	406.827.648

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

Now let's talk about another topic.

QB1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

(READ OUT)

Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Of very little importance	4
DK	5

EB68.2 QE1

QB2 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
--	------------	-------	--------	----

1	The United States produces more agricultural products than the EU	1	2	3
2	In the EU, on average, incomes in the agricultural sector are lower than incomes in other sectors of the economy	1	2	3
3	Farmers represent around 10% of the working population in the EU	1	2	3

NEW

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

QB1 Tout le monde ne partage pas le même point de vue à propos de l'importance de l'agriculture européenne et des zones rurales pour notre avenir. Vous personnellement, pensez-vous qu'il s'agit d'un sujet ... pour notre futur ?

(LIRE)

Très important	1
Important	2
Pas très important	3
Très peu important	4
NSP	5

EB68.2 QE1

QB2 Veuillez me dire pour chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	VRAIE.	FAUSSE.	NSP
--	--------	--------	---------	-----

1	Les Etats-Unis produisent plus de produits agricoles que l'Union européenne	1	2	3
2	Dans l'Union européenne, en moyenne, les revenus dans le secteur agricole sont inférieurs aux revenus dans d'autres secteurs économiques	1	2	3
3	Les agriculteurs représentent environ 10% de la population active de l'Union européenne	1	2	3

NEW

QB3	Have you ever heard or read about the CAP, the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, and you know what it is	1
Yes, but you don't really know what it is	2
No	3
DK	4

EB68.2 QE3 TREND MODIFIED

--

QB4	For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.
-----	--

(ROTATE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	READ OUT	European level	National level	Regional or local level	DK
--	----------	----------------	----------------	-------------------------	----

1	To ensure a fair standard of living for farmers	1	2	3	4
2	To develop rural areas while preserving the countryside	1	2	3	4
3	To ensure reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3	4
4	To secure food supply	1	2	3	4
5	To protect the environment and deal with climate change	1	2	3	4
6	To ensure that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	1	2	3	4

NEW

QB3	Avez-vous déjà entendu ou lu quelque chose à propos de la "PAC", la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne ? (M)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est	1
Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment ce que c'est	2
Non	3
NSP	4

EB68.2 QE3 TREND MODIFIED

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QB4	Pour chacun des points suivants sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il devrait être traité au niveau européen, national, régional ou local.
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(ROTATION - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	LIRE	Niveau européen	Niveau national	Niveau régional ou local	NSP
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1	Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1	2	3	4
2	Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes	1	2	3	4
3	S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	1	2	3	4
4	Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire	1	2	3	4
5	Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique	1	2	3	4
6	S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger	1	2	3	4

NEW

QB5a	In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? First priority?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1
Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	2
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	
	3
Securing food supply in the European Union	4
Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change	5
Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	
	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8

NEW BASED ON QE4a EB68.2

QB5b	Any others?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1,
Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	2,
Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	
	3,
Securing food supply in the European Union	4,
Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change	5,
Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	
	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW BASED ON QE4a EB68.2

QB5a	Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural ? En premier ?

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1
Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes	2
S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	
	3
Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans l'Union européenne	4
Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique	5
S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger	
	6
Autre (SPONTANE)	7
NSP	8

NEW BASED ON QE4a EB68.2

QB5b	Et ensuite?
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1,
Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes	2,
S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	
	3,
Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans l'Union européenne	4,
Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique	5,
S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger	
	6,
Autre (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW BASED ON QE4a EB68.2

QB6	In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in: (M)			

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Rather well	Rather badly	DK
1	Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	1	2	3
2	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside (M)	1	2	3
3	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	1	2	3
4	Securing food supply in the European Union (M)	1	2	3
5	Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change (M)	1	2	3
6	Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe (M)	1	2	3
7	Favouring methods of organic production	1	2	3
8	Protecting family type farms	1	2	3

EB68.2 QE5 TREND MODIFIED

QB6	Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne : (M)			

(UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plutôt bien	Plutôt mal	NSP
1	Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	1	2	3
2	Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes (M)	1	2	3
3	S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	1	2	3
4	Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans l'Union européenne (M)	1	2	3
5	Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique (M)	1	2	3
6	S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger (M)	1	2	3
7	Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques	1	2	3
8	Protéger les exploitations agricoles familiales	1	2	3

EB68.2 QE5 TREND MODIFIED

QB7	I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:						

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neith er good nor bad thing (SP ONT .)	DK
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1	To help farmers to face the consequences of climate change	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	To encourage farmers to produce what markets demand	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	To distribute support to farmers in a more equitable way	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	To link financial support farmers get with the compliance to certain rules regarding environmental protection, food safety and animal welfare	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	To preserve the countryside	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	To develop the economy in rural areas	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

QB7	Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :						

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Une très bonn e chos e	Une chos e plutôt bonn e	Une chos e plutôt mau vaise	Une très mau vaise chos e	Une chos e ni bonn e, ni mau vaise (SP ONT .)	NSP
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1	Aider les agriculteurs à faire face aux conséquences du changement climatique	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Encourager les agriculteurs à produire ce que les marchés demandent	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Distribuer les aides aux agriculteurs d'une manière plus équitable	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Lier l'aide financière aux agriculteurs au respect de certaines règles concernant la protection de l'environnement, la sécurité alimentaire et le bien-être animal	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Préserver les campagnes	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Développer l'économie dans les zones rurales	1	2	3	4	5	6

NEW

QB8	In your opinion, which should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society.

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Protecting the environment	1,
Supplying the population with healthy and safe food	2,
Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas	3,
Ensuring food self-sufficiency in the EU (M)	4,
Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products	5,
Ensuring the welfare of farm animals	6,
Favouring and improving life in the countryside	7,
Supplying alternative energy sources such as bio fuel and non food agricultural products	8,
DK	9,

EB68.2 QE7 TREND MODIFIED

QB9	Among the following list, what are, in your opinion, the most important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

It protects and enhances the environment	1,
It contributes to the beauty of the countryside	2,
It benefits to society through the production of safe food, respect of environmental and animal welfare standards	3,
It contributes to the economy in the rural areas	4,
It is part of our history and culture	5,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
None it is not important to maintain agriculture in all parts of the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

NEW

QB8	D'après vous, quelles devraient être les deux responsabilités principales des agriculteurs dans notre société.

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Protéger l'environnement	1,
Offrir une alimentation saine et sans danger pour la population	2,
Maintenir l'activité économique et l'emploi dans les zones rurales	3,
Assurer l'autosuffisance alimentaire de l'UE (M)	4,
Offrir à la population une diversité de produits de qualité	5,
Assurer le bien-être des animaux d'élevage	6,
Favoriser et améliorer la vie dans les campagnes	7,
Offrir des sources d'énergie alternatives comme le biocarburant et les produits agricoles non-alimentaires	8,
NSP	9,

EB68.2 QE7 TREND MODIFIED

QB9	Parmi la liste suivante, quelles sont, d'après vous, les principales raisons pour maintenir l'agriculture partout dans l'Union européenne ?
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(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

Cela protège et améliore l'environnement	1,
Cela contribue à la beauté des campagnes	2,
Cela bénéficie à la société, à travers la production d'aliments sûrs, et le respect de normes environnementales et sur le bien-être animal	3,
Cela contribue à l'économie dans les zones rurales	4,
Cela fait partie de notre histoire et de notre culture	5,
Autre (SPONTANE)	6,
Aucune il n'est pas important de maintenir l'agriculture partout dans l'UE (SPONTANE)	7,
NSP	8,

NEW

QB10	Incomes in the agricultural sector can vary greatly from year to year according to market and weather conditions. The European Union is currently giving payments to farmers to help stabilize their income. Personally, are you in favour or opposed to the European Union continuing to do so?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	1
Somewhat in favour	2
Somewhat opposed	3
Totally opposed	4
DK	5

NEW

QB11	Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers...
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	To produce more organic products	1	2	3	4	5
2	To contribute to the production of renewable energy (e.g. biogas, biomass and biofuels)	1	2	3	4	5
3	To take advantage of progress in biotechnology	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB10	Les revenus dans le secteur agricole peuvent varier grandement d'une année sur l'autre en fonction du marché et des conditions climatiques. Actuellement, l'Union européenne verse de l'argent aux agriculteurs pour les aider à stabiliser leurs revenus. Etes-vous personnellement favorable ou opposé(e) à ce que l'Union européenne continue à le faire ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Tout à fait favorable	1
Plutôt favorable	2
Plutôt opposé(e)	3
Tout à fait opposé(e)	4
NSP	5

NEW

QB11	Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant les agriculteurs dans l'Union européenne : L'Union européenne devrait encourager ses agriculteurs à
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(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
1	Produire plus de produits biologiques	1	2	3	4	5
2	Contribuer à la production d'énergies renouvelables (p.e le biogaz, la biomasse et les biocarburants)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Tirer parti des progrès en matière de biotechnologies	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB12 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
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1	Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change	1	2	3	4	5
2	In the coming years, agriculture will suffer strongly from the effects of climate change	1	2	3	4	5
3	The EU needs to help farmers to change the way they work in order to fight climate change	1	2	3	4	5
4	EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive	1	2	3	4	5
5	Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change	1	2	3	4	5
6	You are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products if they are produced in a way that does not increase climate change	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QB12 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture et le changement climatique.

(MONTRER CARTE AVEC ECHELLE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE - ROTATION)	Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP
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1	L'agriculture est l'une des principales causes du changement climatique	1	2	3	4	5
2	Dans les prochaines années, l'agriculture va fortement souffrir des effets du changement climatique	1	2	3	4	5
3	L'UE doit aider les agriculteurs à changer leur manière de travailler pour lutter contre le changement climatique	1	2	3	4	5
4	Les agriculteurs de l'UE doivent changer leur manière de travailler pour lutter contre le changement climatique même si cela signifie que l'agriculture de l'UE sera moins compétitive	1	2	3	4	5
5	L'agriculture a déjà grandement contribué à la lutte contre le changement climatique	1	2	3	4	5
6	Vous êtes prêt(e) à payer 10% plus cher pour des produits agricoles s'ils sont produits d'une manière qui n'aggrave pas le changement climatique	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QB13a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QB13b

QB13a The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total European Union budget. Do you think that this proportion is insufficient, adequate or too high? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Insufficient	1
Adequate	2
Too high	3
DK	4

EB68.2 QE10 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QB13b TO SPLIT B

QB13b The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total European Union budget. This represents around 1% of the total budget of all Member States together. Do you think that this proportion is insufficient, adequate or too high?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Insufficient	1
Adequate	2
Too high	3
DK	4

EB68.2 QE10 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QB13a AU SPLIT A - LES AUTRES ALLER EN QB13b

QB13a Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural représente environ 40% du budget total de l'Union européenne. Pensez-vous que cette proportion est insuffisante, adéquate ou trop élevée ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Insuffisante	1
Adéquate	2
Trop élevée	3
NSP	4

EB68.2 QE10 TREND MODIFIED

POSER QB13b AU SPLIT B

QB13b Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural représente environ 40% du budget total de l'Union européenne. Cela représente environ 1% du budget cumulé de tous les Etats membres. Pensez-vous que cette proportion est insuffisante, adéquate ou trop élevée ?

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Insuffisante	1
Adéquate	2
Trop élevée	3
NSP	4

EB68.2 QE10 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QB14 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the European Union financial support to farmers? (M)

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Increase	1
Decrease	2
No change	3
DK	4

EB68.2 QE11 TREND MODIFIED

QB15 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

The EU budget for agriculture and rural development (M)	1,
The safety and quality of food products (M)	2,
The main aims of the CAP	3,
The daily life of the farmers in (OUR COUNTRY)	4,
The welfare of farm animals	5,
The effects of agriculture on the environment and climate change (M)	6,
The reasons why farmers receive income support	7,
The role of agriculture for society (N)	8,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
None \ You do not want to have more information on agriculture (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

EB68.2 QE13 TREND MODIFIED

POSER A TOUS

QB14 Et souhaiteriez-vous que pendant les 10 prochaines années, l'aide financière aux agriculteurs de l'Union européenne augmente, diminue ou reste à peu près la même ? (M)

(LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Augmente	1
Diminue	2
Reste à peu près la même	3
NSP	4

EB68.2 QE11 TREND MODIFIED

QB15 Sur lesquels des sujets suivants souhaiteriez-vous recevoir plus d'informations ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Le budget de l'UE pour l'agriculture et le développement rural (M)	1,
La sécurité et la qualité des produits alimentaires (M)	2,
Les principaux objectifs de la PAC	3,
La vie de tous les jours des agriculteurs en (NOTRE PAYS)	4,
Le bien-être des animaux d'élevage	5,
Les effets de l'agriculture sur l'environnement et le changement climatique (M)	6,
Les raisons pour lesquelles les agriculteurs reçoivent des subventions	7,
Le rôle de l'agriculture pour la société (N)	8,
Autre (SPONTANE)	9,
Aucun\ Ne souhaite pas recevoir plus d'information sur l'agriculture (SPONTANE)	10,
NSP	11,

EB68.2 QE13 TREND MODIFIED

TABLES

QB1 Tout le monde ne partage pas le même point de vue à propos de l'importance de l'agriculture européenne et des zones rurales pour notre avenir. Vous personnellement, pensez-vous qu'il s'agit d'un sujet ... pour notre futur ?

QB1 Not everybody shares the same point of view concerning the importance of European agriculture and the rural areas for our future. Personally, do you think that subject is ... for our future?

QB1 Nicht jeder hat dieselbe Meinung über die Bedeutung der europäischen Landwirtschaft und der ländlichen Gebiete für unsere Zukunft. Was glauben Sie? Ist dieses Thema für unsere Zukunft ...

		Très important		Important		Pas très important		Très peu important		NSP		Important		Pas important	
		Very important		Important		Not very important		Of very little importance		DK		Important		Not important	
		Sehr wichtig		Wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Von sehr geringer Wichtigkeit		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Wichtig		Nicht wichtig	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
%															
	EU 27	46	1	44	-1	6	1	1	0	3	-1	90	0	7	1
	BE	52	0	40	-1	6	0	1	0	1	1	92	-1	7	0
	BG	45	14	43	-4	5	0	2	0	5	-10	88	10	7	0
	CZ	49	-2	43	1	5	1	2	1	1	-1	92	-1	7	2
	DK	47	8	47	-4	4	-2	1	0	1	-2	94	4	5	-2
	D-W	47	-2	46	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	93	0	5	0
	DE	47	-2	46	2	4	0	1	0	2	0	93	0	5	0
	D-E	46	1	44	-1	6	0	1	0	3	0	90	0	7	0
	EE	52	0	43	2	4	1	0	-1	1	-2	95	2	4	0
	IE	48	10	38	-3	4	-4	1	-2	9	-1	86	7	5	-6
	EL	68	10	28	-8	2	-2	2	1	0	-1	96	2	4	-1
	ES	52	7	40	-5	4	0	1	0	3	-2	92	2	5	0
	FR	47	-5	46	6	4	-1	1	0	2	0	93	1	5	-1
	IT	43	8	45	-7	7	1	1	-1	4	-1	88	1	8	0
	CY	65	11	29	-10	3	-2	0	-1	3	2	94	1	3	-3
	LV	54	9	37	-4	6	-4	1	-1	2	0	91	5	7	-5
	LT	34	-4	51	3	6	0	3	1	6	0	85	-1	9	1
	LU	44	0	47	1	7	2	1	0	1	-3	91	1	8	2
	HU	52	0	40	-1	5	0	0	-1	3	2	92	-1	5	-1
	MT	67	12	25	-14	3	0	2	1	3	1	92	-2	5	1
	NL	41	0	50	2	6	-2	1	1	2	-1	91	2	7	-1
	AT	48	10	44	-6	6	-2	1	0	1	-2	92	4	7	-2
	PL	38	0	50	-5	5	2	1	0	6	3	88	-5	6	2
	PT	42	-1	53	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	95	-1	3	1
	RO	57	7	32	-6	4	0	2	0	5	-1	89	1	6	0
	SI	60	6	35	-3	4	0	0	-2	1	-1	95	3	4	-2
	SK	48	14	40	-16	8	1	2	1	2	0	88	-2	10	2
	FI	51	-6	41	3	6	2	1	0	1	1	92	-3	7	2
	SE	53	3	39	2	6	-1	1	0	1	-4	92	5	7	-1
	UK	39	-4	41	4	11	2	3	0	6	-2	80	0	14	2

QB2.1 Veuillez me dire pour chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.
Les Etats-Unis produisent plus de produits agricoles que l'UE

QB2.1 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false.
The United States produces more agricultural products than the EU

QB2.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen zur Landwirtschaft, ob Sie sie für richtig oder falsch halten.
Die Vereinigten Staaten produzieren mehr landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse als die EU

		Vraie. TRUE Richtig	Fausse. FALSE Falsch	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	41	29	30
	BE	63	25	12
	BG	27	13	60
	CZ	49	34	17
	DK	45	40	15
	D-W	41	27	32
	DE	40	27	33
	D-E	36	29	35
	EE	40	30	30
	IE	42	24	34
	EL	48	35	17
	ES	40	27	33
	FR	45	33	22
	IT	36	25	39
	CY	37	23	40
	LV	38	28	34
	LT	27	33	40
	LU	53	23	24
	HU	52	25	23
	MT	27	24	49
	NL	48	35	17
	AT	54	21	25
	PL	33	38	29
	PT	39	19	42
	RO	30	16	54
	SI	51	26	23
	SK	48	36	16
	FI	55	27	18
	SE	55	32	13
	UK	45	28	27

QB2.2 Veuillez me dire pour chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

Dans l'UE, en moyenne, les revenus dans le secteur agricole sont inférieurs aux revenus dans d'autres secteurs économiques

QB2.2 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false.

In the EU, on average, incomes in the agricultural sector are lower than incomes in other sectors of the economy

QB2.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen zur Landwirtschaft, ob Sie sie für richtig oder falsch halten.

In der EU sind die durchschnittlichen Einkommen im Agrarbereich niedriger als in anderen Wirtschaftsbereichen

		Vraie. TRUE Richtig	Fausse. FALSE Falsch	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	59	16	25
	BE	70	21	9
	BG	40	6	54
	CZ	73	16	11
	DK	53	33	14
	D-W	61	18	21
	DE	61	17	22
	D-E	63	14	23
	EE	59	16	25
	IE	53	13	34
	EL	68	20	12
	ES	67	7	26
	FR	68	15	17
	IT	45	18	37
	CY	52	7	41
	LV	51	18	31
	LT	45	17	38
	LU	66	16	18
	HU	72	13	15
	MT	37	12	51
	NL	75	15	10
	AT	64	17	19
	PL	50	20	30
	PT	49	12	39
	RO	41	12	47
	SI	67	13	20
	SK	76	15	9
	FI	58	24	18
	SE	60	28	12
	UK	59	15	26

QB2.3 Veuillez me dire pour chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.
Les agriculteurs représentent environ 10% de la population active de l'UE

QB2.3 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false.
Farmers represent around 10% of the working population in the EU

QB2.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen zur Landwirtschaft, ob Sie sie für richtig oder falsch halten.
Landwirte machen etwa 10% der erwerbstätigen Bevölkerung der EU aus.

		Vraie. TRUE Richtig	Fausse. FALSE Falsch	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	44	26	30
	BE	48	38	14
	BG	26	5	69
	CZ	51	31	18
	DK	53	32	15
	D-W	44	25	31
	DE	45	24	31
	D-E	47	23	30
	EE	53	22	25
	IE	40	23	37
	EL	54	32	14
	ES	46	24	30
	FR	48	29	23
	IT	37	22	41
	CY	43	10	47
	LV	45	23	32
	LT	44	18	38
	LU	43	27	30
	HU	47	24	29
	MT	32	17	51
	NL	49	35	16
	AT	52	21	27
	PL	40	31	29
	PT	40	16	44
	RO	27	13	60
	SI	53	25	22
	SK	57	25	18
	FI	52	32	16
	SE	52	38	10
	UK	46	26	28

QB2.4 Veuillez me dire pour chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.
Moyenne

QB2.4 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false.
Average

QB2.4 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen zur Landwirtschaft, ob Sie sie für richtig oder falsch halten.
Durchschnitt

		Moyenne des bonnes réponses Average of correct answers Durchschnitt der richtigen Antworten	Moyenne des mauvaises réponses Average of wrong answers Durchschnittlich falsche Antworten	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	38	34	28
	BE	44	44	12
	BG	19	20	61
	CZ	46	39	15
	DK	41	44	15
	D-W	38	34	28
	DE	38	34	28
	D-E	39	32	29
	EE	37	36	27
	IE	33	32	35
	EL	45	41	14
	ES	39	31	30
	FR	44	36	20
	IT	31	30	39
	CY	28	29	43
	LV	34	34	32
	LT	32	29	39
	LU	39	37	24
	HU	41	37	22
	MT	26	24	50
	NL	48	38	14
	AT	35	41	24
	PL	40	31	29
	PT	28	30	42
	RO	23	23	54
	SI	39	39	22
	SK	46	40	14
	FI	39	43	18
	SE	43	45	12
	UK	38	35	27

QB2.5 Veuillez me dire pour chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture si vous pensez qu'elle est vraie ou fausse.

QB2.5 For each of the following sentences related to agriculture, do you think that it is true or false.

QB2.5 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen zur Landwirtschaft, ob Sie sie für richtig oder falsch halten.

	%	Au moins une bonne réponse	1 bonne réponse	2 bonnes réponses	3 bonnes réponses	Au moins une mauvaise réponse	Au moins une réponse NSP
		At least one correct answer	1 correct answer	2 correct answers	3 correct answers	At least one wrong answer	At least one answer DK
		Mindestens ein richtige Antwort	1 richtige Antwort	2 richtige Antworten	3 richtige Antworten	Mindestens ein falsche Ant	Mindestens ein Antwort WN
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
 EU 27		74	42	26	6	69	64
 BE		87	48	32	7	84	56
 BG		46	34	11	1	43	81
 CZ		86	45	32	10	77	54
 DK		78	41	28	9	80	52
 D-W		76	47	23	7	69	65
 DE		76	45	24	6	69	65
 D-E		75	39	30	5	69	65
 EE		75	45	25	5	71	56
 IE		65	36	23	6	64	66
 EL		87	47	33	7	80	50
 ES		77	44	27	7	67	64
 FR		83	41	34	7	74	60
 IT		65	41	21	3	61	70
 CY		61	41	19	2	60	65
 LV		69	41	24	4	67	63
 LT		64	37	23	5	62	66
 LU		79	48	25	6	73	64
 HU		82	49	27	6	74	59
 MT		55	35	17	3	51	78
 NL		87	40	35	12	76	56
 AT		75	47	24	3	78	55
 PL		74	38	27	9	64	67
 PT		61	41	17	3	59	65
 RO		51	34	14	2	47	79
 SI		77	43	26	8	76	55
 SK		90	50	33	7	79	47
 FI		77	44	27	6	80	54
 SE		83	43	32	8	85	54
 UK		74	40	27	6	73	62

QB3 Avez-vous déjà entendu ou lu quelque chose à propos de la "PAC", la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne ?

QB3 Have you ever heard or read about the CAP, the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy?

QB3 Haben Sie schon einmal von GAP, der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union, gehört oder gelesen?

		Oui, et vous savez ce que c'est		Oui, mais vous ne savez pas vraiment ce que c'est		Non		NSP		Oui	
		Yes, and you know what it is		Yes, but you don't really know what it is		No		DK		Yes	
		Ja, und Sie wissen, worum es sich handelt		Ja, aber Sie wissen nicht genau, worum es sich handelt.		Nein		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		Ja	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	%										
	EU 27	13	4	28	-6	57	4	2	-2	41	-2
	BE	10	2	28	-1	61	-2	1	1	38	1
	BG	6	1	26	-5	64	14	4	-10	32	-4
	CZ	10	2	31	-5	58	5	1	-2	41	-3
	DK	6	3	30	-1	63	-2	1	0	36	2
	D-W	10	2	20	-14	68	14	2	-2	30	-12
	DE	10	2	20	-13	69	13	1	-2	30	-11
	D-E	8	1	21	-11	70	10	1	0	29	-10
	EE	5	1	25	-1	68	0	2	0	30	0
	IE	26	3	36	-4	28	-1	10	2	62	-1
	EL	16	6	22	-7	61	0	1	1	38	-1
	ES	13	5	19	-6	67	10	1	-9	32	-1
	FR	20	4	46	-3	34	0	0	-1	66	1
	IT	9	1	27	2	58	-2	6	-1	36	3
	CY	13	8	19	-9	67	1	1	0	32	-1
	LV	6	1	44	12	49	-11	1	-2	50	13
	LT	13	2	52	11	33	-13	2	0	65	13
	LU	22	15	25	-5	52	-8	1	-2	47	10
	HU	6	1	21	3	73	-3	0	-1	27	4
	MT	5	4	14	1	79	-6	2	1	19	5
	NL	20	10	36	-8	44	-1	0	-1	56	2
	AT	14	5	34	-8	50	4	2	-1	48	-3
	PL	23	16	33	-14	41	-3	3	1	56	2
	PT	17	2	31	-2	50	0	2	0	48	0
	RO	5	1	23	-6	62	6	10	-1	28	-5
	SI	15	6	39	-10	45	4	1	0	54	-4
	SK	8	3	35	0	55	-4	2	1	43	3
	FI	6	3	31	4	62	-7	1	0	37	7
	SE	5	-2	27	-17	68	21	0	-2	32	-19
	UK	15	6	23	-6	61	3	1	-3	38	0

QB4.1 Pour chacun des points suivants sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il devrait être traité au niveau européen, national, régional ou local. (ROTATION)

Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs

QB4.1 For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers

QB4.1 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aufgaben von Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jedem Thema, ob das Ihrer Ansicht nach Aufgabe der Politik auf Europäischer Ebene, auf nationaler Ebene oder auf regionaler bzw. lokaler Ebene ist.

Den Landwirten einen angemessenen Lebensstandard sichern

		Niveau européen European level Europäische Ebene	Niveau national National level Nationale Ebene	Niveau régional ou local Regional or local level Regionale oder lokale Ebene	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	45	39	11	5
	BE	63	28	6	3
	BG	48	36	9	7
	CZ	47	45	7	1
	DK	46	46	5	3
	D-W	53	34	8	5
	DE	53	34	8	5
	D-E	52	36	9	3
	EE	29	60	7	4
	IE	41	41	7	11
	EL	59	35	6	0
	ES	47	37	11	5
	FR	49	37	10	4
	IT	47	32	16	5
	CY	57	30	8	5
	LV	36	43	17	4
	LT	42	39	10	9
	LU	60	29	8	3
	HU	42	49	7	2
	MT	33	54	6	7
	NL	61	33	4	2
	AT	43	40	15	2
	PL	38	46	11	5
	PT	48	31	15	6
	RO	37	42	12	9
	SI	36	47	16	1
	SK	54	36	8	2
	FI	28	61	10	1
	SE	39	49	10	2
	UK	26	49	17	8

QB4.2 Pour chacun des points suivants sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il devrait être traité au niveau européen, national, régional ou local. (ROTATION)

Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes

QB4.2 For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.

To develop rural areas while preserving the countryside

QB4.2 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aufgaben von Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jedem Thema, ob das Ihrer Ansicht nach Aufgabe der Politik auf Europäischer Ebene, auf nationaler Ebene oder auf regionaler bzw. lokaler Ebene ist.

Die Förderung ländlicher Gebiete bei gleichzeitiger Erhaltung der Landschaft

		Niveau européen European level Europäische Ebene	Niveau national National level Nationale Ebene	Niveau régional ou local Regional or local level Regionale oder lokale Ebene	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	38	39	18	5
	BE	50	30	17	3
	BG	33	49	12	6
	CZ	38	41	20	1
	DK	28	52	17	3
	D-W	48	31	17	4
	DE	48	32	16	4
	D-E	49	37	11	3
	EE	18	63	15	4
	IE	32	45	12	11
	EL	60	32	8	0
	ES	46	34	15	5
	FR	37	37	21	5
	IT	44	32	19	5
	CY	58	29	9	4
	LV	26	45	26	3
	LT	29	44	19	8
	LU	49	36	10	5
	HU	38	45	15	2
	MT	31	54	8	7
	NL	35	50	13	2
	AT	51	35	13	1
	PL	36	43	15	6
	PT	48	28	18	6
	RO	25	44	22	9
	SI	29	45	25	1
	SK	47	35	16	2
	FI	28	55	16	1
	SE	24	49	25	2
	UK	16	47	30	7

QB4.3 Pour chacun des points suivants sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il devrait être traité au niveau européen, national, régional ou local. (ROTATION)

S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires

QB4.3 For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers

QB4.3 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aufgaben von Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jedem Thema, ob das Ihrer Ansicht nach Aufgabe der Politik auf Europäischer Ebene, auf nationaler Ebene oder auf regionaler bzw. lokaler Ebene ist.

Angemessene Lebensmittelpreise für die Verbraucher gewährleisten

		Niveau européen European level Europäische Ebene	Niveau national National level Nationale Ebene	Niveau régional ou local Regional or local level Regionale oder lokale Ebene	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	42	42	12	4
	BE	63	28	6	3
	BG	32	53	10	5
	CZ	41	50	8	1
	DK	46	49	2	3
	D-W	53	34	9	4
	DE	52	36	8	4
	D-E	47	43	7	3
	EE	19	70	8	3
	IE	39	45	6	10
	EL	50	43	7	0
	ES	46	38	11	5
	FR	48	36	12	4
	IT	44	35	16	5
	CY	55	39	3	3
	LV	28	48	21	3
	LT	29	51	12	8
	LU	70	23	4	3
	HU	33	59	6	2
	MT	27	62	6	5
	NL	64	33	2	1
	AT	39	46	14	1
	PL	31	55	10	4
	PT	48	33	13	6
	RO	29	48	14	9
	SI	36	51	12	1
	SK	45	43	10	2
	FI	30	59	10	1
	SE	33	52	14	1
	UK	23	53	17	7

QB4.4 Pour chacun des points suivants sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il devrait être traité au niveau européen, national, régional ou local. (ROTATION)

Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire

QB4.4 For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.

To secure food supply

QB4.4 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aufgaben von Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jedem Thema, ob das Ihrer Ansicht nach Aufgabe der Politik auf Europäischer Ebene, auf nationaler Ebene oder auf regionaler bzw. lokaler Ebene ist.

Die Verfügbarkeit von Lebensmitteln gewährleisten

		Niveau européen European level Europäische Ebene	Niveau national National level Nationale Ebene	Niveau régional ou local Regional or local level Regionale oder lokale Ebene	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	53	33	9	5
	BE	69	24	5	2
	BG	72	14	5	9
	CZ	42	47	10	1
	DK	58	37	2	3
	D-W	75	17	5	3
	DE	75	17	5	3
	D-E	77	17	3	3
	EE	60	31	4	5
	IE	60	24	4	12
	EL	59	33	8	0
	ES	49	35	11	5
	FR	51	33	12	4
	IT	55	28	12	5
	CY	81	15	0	4
	LV	32	45	20	3
	LT	36	40	14	10
	LU	75	18	4	3
	HU	44	49	5	2
	MT	71	19	3	7
	NL	75	22	1	2
	AT	39	44	16	1
	PL	36	48	12	4
	PT	52	28	14	6
	RO	60	21	6	13
	SI	68	24	6	2
	SK	48	38	12	2
	FI	32	58	9	1
	SE	48	42	9	1
	UK	30	50	13	7

QB4.5 Pour chacun des points suivants sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il devrait être traité au niveau européen, national, régional ou local. (ROTATION)

Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique

QB4.5 For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.

To protect the environment and deal with climate change

QB4.5 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aufgaben von Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jedem Thema, ob das Ihrer Ansicht nach Aufgabe der Politik auf Europäischer Ebene, auf nationaler Ebene oder auf regionaler bzw. lokaler Ebene ist.

Die Umwelt schützen und den Klimawandel bekämpfen

		Niveau européen European level Europäische Ebene	Niveau national National level Nationale Ebene	Niveau régional ou local Regional or local level Regionale oder lokale Ebene	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	65	23	8	4
	BE	81	13	4	2
	BG	64	24	5	7
	CZ	70	21	8	1
	DK	74	22	2	2
	D-W	81	12	5	2
	DE	81	13	4	2
	D-E	79	15	3	3
	EE	58	32	5	5
	IE	58	26	5	11
	EL	71	25	4	0
	ES	62	25	8	5
	FR	73	16	6	5
	IT	61	24	10	5
	CY	81	15	1	3
	LV	55	27	14	4
	LT	55	25	9	11
	LU	80	13	3	4
	HU	71	24	3	2
	MT	60	30	3	7
	NL	87	11	1	1
	AT	49	35	15	1
	PL	59	27	10	4
	PT	58	22	12	8
	RO	54	27	9	10
	SI	62	28	10	0
	SK	68	23	7	2
	FI	65	28	6	1
	SE	78	17	4	1
	UK	45	37	11	7

QB4.6 Pour chacun des points suivants sur l'agriculture et le développement rural, veuillez me dire si, selon vous, il devrait être traité au niveau européen, national, régional ou local. (ROTATION)

S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger

QB4.6 For each of the following issues related to agriculture and rural development policy, please tell me if in your opinion, it should be dealt at the European level, the national level, or the regional or local level.

To ensure that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe

QB4.6 Ich lese Ihnen jetzt einige Aufgaben von Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir zu jedem Thema, ob das Ihrer Ansicht nach Aufgabe der Politik auf Europäischer Ebene, auf nationaler Ebene oder auf regionaler bzw. lokaler Ebene ist.

Gewährleisten, dass landwirtschaftliche Produkte von guter Qualität, gesund und unbedenklich sind

		Niveau européen European level Europäische Ebene	Niveau national National level Nationale Ebene	Niveau régional ou local Regional or local level Regionale oder lokale Ebene	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	51	34	11	4
	BE	71	21	6	2
	BG	49	40	6	5
	CZ	59	32	8	1
	DK	50	46	2	2
	D-W	64	24	9	3
	DE	63	25	9	3
	D-E	59	30	9	2
	EE	33	52	11	4
	IE	45	36	8	11
	EL	56	36	8	0
	ES	48	35	12	5
	FR	59	25	13	3
	IT	49	30	16	5
	CY	73	22	2	3
	LV	38	41	18	3
	LT	42	40	11	7
	LU	72	20	5	3
	HU	52	39	7	2
	MT	46	45	4	5
	NL	78	19	2	1
	AT	42	41	16	1
	PL	41	45	10	4
	PT	51	29	14	6
	RO	44	37	11	8
	SI	43	42	14	1
	SK	59	31	8	2
	FI	36	52	12	0
	SE	55	32	12	1
	UK	30	48	16	6

QB5a Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural ? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QB5a In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? First priority? (ROTATE)

QB5a Welcher der folgenden Aufgaben sollte die Europäische Union im Rahmen ihrer Agrarpolitik und ihrer Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes die höchste Priorität einräumen? Hauptpriorität?

1/2		Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes	S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans l'UE	Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique	S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger	Autre (SPONTANÉ)
		Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Securing food supply in the EU	Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change	Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Den Landwirten einen angemessenen Lebensstandard sichern	Die Förderung ländlicher Gebiete bei gleichzeitiger Erhaltung der Landschaft	Angemessene Lebensmittelpreise für die Verbraucher gewährleisten	Die Verfügbarkeit von Lebensmitteln in der Europäischen Union gewährleisten	Die Umwelt schützen und den Klimawandel bekämpfen	Gewährleisten, dass landwirtschaftliche Produkte von guter Qualität, gesund und unbedenklich sind	Spontan: Andere
	%	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	19	11	17	8	14	27	1
	BE	16	6	16	12	22	26	0
	BG	26	20	20	4	4	24	0
	CZ	12	12	23	8	11	33	0
	DK	9	9	8	9	28	34	1
	D-W	16	8	13	10	19	33	0
	DE	15	9	12	10	19	34	0
	D-E	10	11	13	9	18	37	1
	EE	16	33	12	6	7	22	1
	IE	37	9	17	5	8	19	0
	EL	19	15	20	4	11	30	0
	ES	34	15	21	7	8	13	0
	FR	23	6	12	7	15	34	1
	IT	11	16	21	5	10	33	0
	CY	28	13	22	3	11	23	0
	LV	19	25	18	6	6	22	1
	LT	17	13	18	5	10	30	1
	LU	28	6	19	10	9	26	0
	HU	15	11	22	10	8	32	0
	MT	17	8	28	5	15	24	0
	NL	11	6	9	12	26	35	0
	AT	17	20	15	13	10	24	0
	PL	18	11	26	9	10	20	1
	PT	29	15	15	11	6	22	0
	RO	44	17	16	3	4	11	0
	SI	17	10	12	7	12	40	1
	SK	12	10	26	10	9	32	0
	FI	13	13	12	15	12	34	1
	SE	9	7	4	10	43	26	0
	UK	12	9	17	11	20	23	1

QB5a Selon vous, quelles devraient être les principales priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural ? En premier ? (ROTATION)

QB5a In your opinion, which of the following should be the main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture and rural development policy? First priority? (ROTATE)

QB5a Welcher der folgenden Aufgaben sollte die Europäische Union im Rahmen ihrer Agrarpolitik und ihrer Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes die höchste Priorität einräumen? Hauptpriorität?

2/2		NSP
		DK
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5
	EU 27	3
	BE	2
	BG	2
	CZ	1
	DK	2
	D-W	1
	DE	1
	D-E	1
	EE	3
	IE	5
	EL	1
	ES	2
	FR	2
	IT	4
	CY	0
	LV	3
	LT	6
	LU	2
	HU	2
	MT	3
	NL	1
	AT	1
	PL	5
	PT	2
	RO	5
	SI	1
	SK	1
	FI	0
	SE	1
	UK	7

QB5b Et ensuite? (ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QB5b Any others? (ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QB5b Und welchen Aufgaben noch? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

1/2		Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes	S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans l'UE	Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique	S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger	Autre (SPONTANE)
		Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Securing food supply in the EU	Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change	Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
		Den Landwirten einen angemessenen Lebensstandard sichern	Die Förderung ländlicher Gebiete bei gleichzeitiger Erhaltung der Landschaft	Angemessene Lebensmittelpreise für die Verbraucher gewährleisten	Die Verfügbarkeit von Lebensmitteln in der Europäischen Union gewährleisten	Die Umwelt schützen und den Klimawandel bekämpfen	Gewährleisten, dass landwirtschaftliche Produkte von guter Qualität, gesund und unbedenklich	Spontan: Andere
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	22	22	33	17	27	33	0
	BE	25	15	30	23	24	34	0
	BG	30	38	39	15	22	31	0
	CZ	24	22	35	12	20	35	0
	DK	20	30	32	15	37	42	1
	D-W	21	21	31	23	29	33	0
	DE	20	22	31	23	29	32	0
	D-E	18	25	31	20	26	31	1
	EE	31	30	31	11	18	28	0
	IE	24	30	39	23	28	30	0
	EL	25	31	40	12	33	36	0
	ES	20	21	34	14	29	36	1
	FR	24	18	35	14	37	35	0
	IT	17	20	38	12	24	31	0
	CY	26	42	40	8	36	40	0
	LV	26	29	34	11	14	32	0
	LT	24	23	35	14	21	34	1
	LU	23	20	26	20	33	27	0
	HU	25	24	37	20	19	32	0
	MT	30	20	36	11	20	30	0
	NL	27	20	28	23	34	36	0
	AT	31	23	35	29	26	35	1
	PL	22	21	32	15	19	31	0
	PT	23	26	39	28	19	29	0
	RO	24	32	33	16	19	29	1
	SI	16	23	30	16	38	33	1
	SK	23	24	32	15	20	35	0
	FI	25	31	30	24	31	35	0
	SE	19	29	21	22	32	47	1
	UK	25	18	29	20	26	32	1

QB5b Et ensuite? (ROTATION - MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QB5b Any others? (ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QB5b Und welchen Aufgaben noch? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

2/2		NSP
		DK
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5
	EU 27	2
	BE	0
	BG	1
	CZ	0
	DK	2
	D-W	1
	DE	1
	D-E	1
	EE	4
	IE	3
	EL	0
	ES	1
	FR	2
	IT	1
	CY	0
	LV	3
	LT	2
	LU	1
	HU	1
	MT	6
	NL	0
	AT	0
	PL	3
	PT	1
	RO	5
	SI	0
	SK	0
	FI	1
	SE	1
	UK	6

QB5T Les priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural

QB5T Priorities of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

QB5T Les priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural

1/2		Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs	Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes	S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires	Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans l'UE	Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique	S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger	Autre (SPONTANÉ)
		Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers	Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside	Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers	Securing food supply in the EU	Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change	Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe	Other (SPONTANEOUS)
%		Den Landwirten einen angemessenen Lebensstandard sichern	Die Förderung ländlicher Gebiete bei gleichzeitiger Erhaltung der Landschaft	Angemessene Lebensmittelpreise für die Verbraucher gewährleisten	Die Verfügbarkeit von Lebensmitteln in der Europäischen Union gewährleisten	Die Umwelt schützen und den Klimawandel bekämpfen	Gewährleisten, dass landwirtschaftliche Produkte von guter Qualität, gesund und unbedenklich	Spontan: Andere
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	41	32	49	25	41	59	1
	BE	41	20	45	35	46	60	1
	BG	55	57	59	19	26	54	0
	CZ	36	34	58	20	31	68	0
	DK	28	39	40	24	65	75	1
	D-W	37	29	43	32	48	66	0
	DE	35	31	43	32	47	66	0
	D-E	27	36	43	30	44	67	1
	EE	45	62	42	17	24	49	1
	IE	61	38	53	27	34	47	1
	EL	44	47	60	16	44	66	0
	ES	54	35	54	21	37	49	1
	FR	47	23	46	22	52	68	1
	IT	27	35	58	16	34	63	1
	CY	54	55	62	10	47	63	0
	LV	44	54	50	17	20	53	1
	LT	39	34	51	18	29	61	2
	LU	50	25	45	29	42	52	1
	HU	39	34	58	29	26	63	0
	MT	47	27	62	16	34	54	0
	NL	37	25	37	35	60	71	1
	AT	47	43	50	41	36	59	1
	PL	40	30	56	23	28	49	1
	PT	52	40	54	38	25	50	0
	RO	66	47	47	18	21	38	1
	SI	33	33	42	23	50	72	1
	SK	35	35	57	24	29	67	0
	FI	38	44	42	39	43	69	1
	SE	28	36	25	31	75	72	1
	UK	35	25	44	30	44	53	1

QB5T Les priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural

QB5T Priorities of the EU in terms of agriculture and rural development policy

QB5T Les priorités de l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural

2/2		NSP
		DK
		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5
	EU 27	3
	BE	2
	BG	2
	CZ	1
	DK	2
	D-W	1
	DE	1
	D-E	1
	EE	3
	IE	5
	EL	0
	ES	2
	FR	2
	IT	4
	CY	0
	LV	3
	LT	6
	LU	2
	HU	2
	MT	3
	NL	1
	AT	1
	PL	5
	PT	2
	RO	5
	SI	1
	SK	1
	FI	0
	SE	1
	UK	8

QB6.1 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

Assurer un niveau de vie correct aux agriculteurs

QB6.1 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers

QB6.1 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Den Landwirten einen angemessenen Lebensstandard sichern

		Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	%	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	32	-3	47	8	21	-5
	BE	39	-13	55	14	6	-1
	BG	27	-2	42	22	31	-20
	CZ	32	3	63	2	5	-5
	DK	29	-8	44	14	27	-6
	D-W	37	-1	45	3	18	-2
	DE	36	-2	46	4	18	-2
	D-E	35	1	50	7	15	-8
	EE	18	-7	62	11	20	-4
	IE	41	-4	31	14	28	-10
	EL	34	1	62	-2	4	1
	ES	31	-15	55	23	14	-8
	FR	19	-13	63	14	18	-1
	IT	40	9	31	1	29	-10
	CY	56	23	25	-6	19	-17
	LV	13	-3	78	10	9	-7
	LT	41	-2	38	9	21	-7
	LU	36	3	46	13	18	-16
	HU	29	3	61	-1	10	-2
	MT	37	0	13	4	50	-4
	NL	28	-10	54	18	18	-8
	AT	56	1	35	8	9	-9
	PL	42	1	41	2	17	-3
	PT	34	5	53	4	13	-9
	RO	26	-1	43	10	31	-9
	SI	32	-7	60	13	8	-6
	SK	39	-2	49	3	12	-1
	FI	43	0	48	-3	9	3
	SE	33	-8	36	1	31	7
	UK	25	3	40	3	35	-6

QB6.2 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

Développer les zones rurales tout en préservant les campagnes

QB6.2 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Developing rural areas while preserving the countryside

QB6.2 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Die Förderung ländlicher Gebiete bei gleichzeitiger Erhaltung der Landschaft

		Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	%	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	37	7	40	-2	23	-5
	BE	51	0	40	0	9	0
	BG	28	-4	39	16	33	-12
	CZ	45	19	50	-15	5	-4
	DK	34	8	39	-2	27	-6
	D-W	45	11	29	-14	26	3
	DE	45	13	31	-14	24	1
	D-E	47	22	35	-19	18	-3
	EE	20	-3	65	11	15	-8
	IE	47	17	27	-2	26	-15
	EL	32	2	64	-2	4	0
	ES	37	-7	48	18	15	-11
	FR	26	1	51	-1	23	0
	IT	40	13	33	-3	27	-10
	CY	55	26	26	-3	19	-23
	LV	20	1	71	5	9	-6
	LT	41	1	37	2	22	-3
	LU	47	21	29	-1	24	-20
	HU	37	13	53	-12	10	-1
	MT	36	-3	13	6	51	-3
	NL	31	2	45	7	24	-9
	AT	62	12	27	-5	11	-7
	PL	44	6	38	-1	18	-5
	PT	39	13	44	-8	17	-5
	RO	25	-2	41	7	34	-5
	SI	32	0	62	9	6	-9
	SK	42	7	47	-2	11	-5
	FI	41	22	47	-25	12	3
	SE	33	7	37	-11	30	4
	UK	28	10	36	-1	36	-9

QB6.3 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

S'assurer que les consommateurs aient des prix raisonnables pour les produits alimentaires

QB6.3 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Ensuring reasonable food prices for consumers

QB6.3 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Angemessene Lebensmittelpreise für die Verbraucher gewährleisten

	%	Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	39	9	45	-3	16	-6
	BE	54	5	41	-6	5	1
	BG	27	4	49	21	24	-25
	CZ	39	22	59	-21	2	-1
	DK	47	6	37	0	16	-6
	D-W	60	23	28	-24	12	1
	DE	61	26	28	-26	11	0
	D-E	63	35	27	-36	10	1
	EE	32	15	53	-8	15	-7
	IE	42	10	35	2	23	-12
	EL	23	4	75	-4	2	0
	ES	33	-7	56	15	11	-8
	FR	23	0	62	3	15	-3
	IT	37	14	45	-1	18	-13
	CY	48	17	38	-3	14	-14
	LV	19	7	73	-1	8	-6
	LT	26	-1	59	9	15	-8
	LU	49	21	33	-6	18	-15
	HU	33	9	62	-6	5	-3
	MT	29	1	27	6	44	-7
	NL	57	13	29	-3	14	-10
	AT	58	15	35	-10	7	-5
	PL	31	3	55	3	14	-6
	PT	44	15	44	-9	12	-6
	RO	24	-1	46	10	30	-9
	SI	30	6	66	0	4	-6
	SK	45	22	47	-21	8	-1
	FI	54	5	41	-5	5	0
	SE	36	-1	38	-5	26	6
	UK	37	8	35	2	28	-10

QB6.4 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

Garantir l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans l'UE

QB6.4 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Securing food supply in the EU

QB6.4 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Die Verfügbarkeit von Lebensmitteln in der Europäischen Union gewährleisten

		Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	%	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	59	7	20	-3	21	-4
	BE	72	-3	21	2	7	1
	BG	43	16	19	3	38	-19
	CZ	80	22	15	-15	5	-7
	DK	69	9	10	-7	21	-2
	D-W	81	13	7	-12	12	-1
	DE	81	11	7	-11	12	0
	D-E	81	3	8	-4	11	1
	EE	58	1	21	0	21	-1
	IE	58	13	15	0	27	-13
	EL	53	9	41	-11	6	2
	ES	60	6	24	2	16	-8
	FR	53	1	25	-1	22	0
	IT	47	7	27	2	26	-9
	CY	73	25	10	-13	17	-12
	LV	50	-2	36	2	14	0
	LT	59	4	17	-3	24	-1
	LU	64	15	16	2	20	-17
	HU	70	14	23	-11	7	-3
	MT	49	13	4	-2	47	-11
	NL	56	8	14	-4	30	-4
	AT	77	4	15	1	8	-5
	PL	64	9	18	-5	18	-4
	PT	57	14	26	-9	17	-5
	RO	28	-4	35	12	37	-8
	SI	74	8	21	-2	5	-6
	SK	75	17	17	-9	8	-8
	FI	69	-7	23	4	8	3
	SE	52	9	18	-9	30	0
	UK	44	7	19	-1	37	-6

QB6.5 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

Protéger l'environnement et s'occuper du changement climatique

QB6.5 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Protecting the environment and dealing with climate change

QB6.5 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Die Umwelt schützen und den Klimawandel bekämpfen

	%	Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	38	-4	43	9	19	-5
	BE	55	-16	39	14	6	2
	BG	25	-8	39	20	36	-12
	CZ	42	-8	52	11	6	-3
	DK	33	4	49	0	18	-4
	D-W	43	-2	40	2	17	0
	DE	44	0	40	1	16	-1
	D-E	47	6	39	-4	14	-2
	EE	40	0	34	0	26	0
	IE	36	-8	38	19	26	-11
	EL	25	-11	72	10	3	1
	ES	38	-13	50	24	12	-11
	FR	32	-8	49	5	19	3
	IT	38	4	40	7	22	-11
	CY	55	-1	26	10	19	-9
	LV	27	-4	56	6	17	-2
	LT	37	-6	39	12	24	-6
	LU	49	13	33	3	18	-16
	HU	46	-3	44	1	10	2
	MT	50	0	9	5	41	-5
	NL	41	-3	46	11	13	-8
	AT	53	-2	37	8	10	-6
	PL	51	-5	30	6	19	-1
	PT	43	0	32	-4	25	4
	RO	27	-8	37	15	36	-7
	SI	31	-16	65	23	4	-7
	SK	48	-3	41	6	11	-3
	FI	44	-1	44	-1	12	2
	SE	28	-1	52	-2	20	3
	UK	25	-3	43	13	32	-10

QB6.6 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

S'assurer que les produits agricoles soient de bonne qualité, sains et sans danger

QB6.6 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Ensuring that agricultural products are of good quality, healthy and safe

QB6.6 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Gewährleisten, dass landwirtschaftliche Produkte von guter Qualität, gesund und unbedenklich sind

	%	Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	52	7	31	-2	17	-5
	BE	72	-3	23	1	5	2
	BG	30	2	42	22	28	-24
	CZ	60	3	36	0	4	-3
	DK	43	12	39	-8	18	-4
	D-W	54	6	32	-11	14	5
	DE	54	9	33	-12	13	3
	D-E	52	19	37	-18	11	-1
	EE	48	7	36	4	16	-11
	IE	63	12	13	1	24	-13
	EL	42	8	55	-9	3	1
	ES	60	0	28	6	12	-6
	FR	44	2	41	1	15	-3
	IT	47	12	32	1	21	-13
	CY	68	13	18	1	14	-14
	LV	28	0	60	6	12	-6
	LT	45	7	39	7	16	-14
	LU	55	14	28	1	17	-15
	HU	49	7	46	-3	5	-4
	MT	57	7	3	0	40	-7
	NL	72	18	18	-6	10	-12
	AT	67	7	26	2	7	-9
	PL	55	6	30	2	15	-8
	PT	59	8	25	-4	16	-4
	RO	28	-5	39	13	33	-8
	SI	53	2	43	4	4	-6
	SK	64	18	28	-11	8	-7
	FI	72	8	22	-8	6	0
	SE	41	12	37	-10	22	-2
	UK	55	17	17	-6	28	-11

QB6.7 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

Favoriser les méthodes de production biologiques

QB6.7 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Favouring methods of organic production

QB6.7 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Biologische Anbaumethoden fördern

	%	Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
 EU 27		41	4	33	0	26	-4
 BE		56	2	35	-3	9	1
 BG		32	4	31	14	37	-18
 CZ		49	2	43	4	8	-6
 DK		40	12	39	-6	21	-6
 D-W		48	3	27	-11	25	8
 DE		48	3	27	-9	25	6
 D-E		49	5	29	-2	22	-3
 EE		37	2	42	6	21	-8
 IE		37	8	29	1	34	-9
 EL		43	-2	52	2	5	0
 ES		42	3	30	7	28	-10
 FR		32	0	45	-1	23	1
 IT		45	12	29	0	26	-12
 CY		54	22	16	-2	30	-20
 LV		25	1	50	0	25	-1
 LT		53	8	29	3	18	-11
 LU		44	12	34	2	22	-14
 HU		42	8	37	-6	21	-2
 MT		44	13	6	2	50	-15
 NL		29	0	53	6	18	-6
 AT		61	1	27	4	12	-5
 PL		52	1	27	2	21	-3
 PT		43	9	26	-8	31	-1
 RO		24	0	33	13	43	-13
 SI		44	-1	51	9	5	-8
 SK		50	11	32	0	18	-11
 FI		37	7	49	-7	14	0
 SE		30	4	42	-11	28	7
 UK		31	7	31	2	38	-9

QB6.8 Diriez-vous que la politique agricole commune et de développement rural de l'Union européenne (PAC) remplit plutôt bien ou plutôt mal son rôle en ce qui concerne :

Protéger les exploitations agricoles familiales

QB6.8 In your opinion, would you say that the European Union's Common Agricultural and rural development Policy (CAP) currently fulfils its role rather well or rather badly in:

Protecting family type farms

QB6.8 Was meinen Sie? Erfüllt die Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik und Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums der Europäischen Union (GAP) ihre Aufgabe derzeit eher gut oder eher schlecht, wenn es um folgendes geht?

Landwirtschaftliche Familienbetriebe schützen

		Plutôt bien		Plutôt mal		NSP	
		Rather well		Rather badly		DK	
		Eher gut		Eher schlecht		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	%	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	29	2	47	4	24	-6
	BE	38	-3	54	3	8	0
	BG	28	1	37	15	35	-16
	CZ	34	8	56	-2	10	-6
	DK	14	-1	42	0	44	1
	D-W	36	7	44	-3	20	-4
	DE	36	7	44	-2	20	-5
	D-E	34	8	47	0	19	-8
	EE	20	2	62	8	18	-10
	IE	28	2	41	7	31	-9
	EL	32	3	61	-4	7	1
	ES	30	-11	50	17	20	-6
	FR	18	-5	62	8	20	-3
	IT	37	11	36	0	27	-11
	CY	51	23	21	-10	28	-13
	LV	13	0	74	7	13	-7
	LT	37	5	34	3	29	-8
	LU	40	9	38	5	22	-14
	HU	27	4	65	1	8	-5
	MT	37	5	10	2	53	-7
	NL	17	1	54	7	29	-8
	AT	50	2	39	4	11	-6
	PL	39	4	41	4	20	-8
	PT	35	11	45	-8	20	-3
	RO	24	0	37	6	39	-6
	SI	33	0	58	9	9	-9
	SK	42	7	43	1	15	-8
	FI	28	7	59	-8	13	1
	SE	20	1	44	-7	36	6
	UK	18	2	45	5	37	-7

QB7.1 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Aider les agriculteurs à faire face aux conséquences du changement climatique

QB7.1 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To help farmers to face the consequences of climate change

QB7.1 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Unterstützung der Landwirte bei der Bewältigung der Auswirkungen des Klimawandels

1/2		Une très bonne chose	Une chose plutôt bonne	Une chose plutôt mauvaise	Une très mauvaise chose	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	NSP
		A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing (SPONT.)	DK
		Eine sehr gute Sache	Eine ziemlich gute Sache	Eine ziemlich schlechte Sache	Eine sehr schlechte Sache	Spontan: weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
	%	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	49	40	4	1	2	4
	BE	50	41	5	1	2	1
	BG	67	29	1	0	0	3
	CZ	54	43	2	0	0	1
	DK	41	50	4	1	1	3
	D-W	58	35	2	1	1	3
	DE	56	37	2	1	1	3
	D-E	52	42	2	1	2	1
	EE	38	33	12	2	4	11
	IE	52	37	1	0	2	8
	EL	66	27	4	1	1	1
	ES	53	42	1	1	2	1
	FR	42	45	5	2	2	4
	IT	48	39	4	3	3	3
	CY	78	18	1	0	2	1
	LV	48	41	3	1	4	3
	LT	48	42	2	0	2	6
	LU	39	51	2	1	2	5
	HU	55	35	4	1	2	3
	MT	63	35	0	0	0	2
	NL	48	41	6	1	1	3
	AT	43	44	4	1	6	2
	PL	36	46	7	1	6	4
	PT	49	36	6	1	3	5
	RO	50	35	5	2	2	6
	SI	46	37	11	2	3	1
	SK	53	42	3	1	0	1
	FI	40	51	4	0	2	3
	SE	50	27	13	2	1	7
	UK	42	43	4	1	3	7

QB7.1 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Aider les agriculteurs à faire face aux conséquences du changement climatique

QB7.1 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing: To help farmers to face the consequences of climate change

QB7.1 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Unterstützung der Landwirte bei der Bewältigung der Auswirkungen des Klimawandels

2/2		Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose
		A good thing	A bad thing
		Eine gute Sache	Eine schlechte Sache
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	89	5
	BE	91	6
	BG	96	1
	CZ	97	2
	DK	91	5
	D-W	93	3
	DE	93	3
	D-E	94	3
	EE	71	14
	IE	89	1
	EL	93	5
	ES	95	2
	FR	87	7
	IT	87	7
	CY	96	1
	LV	89	4
	LT	90	2
	LU	90	3
	HU	90	5
	MT	98	0
	NL	89	7
	AT	87	5
	PL	82	8
	PT	85	7
	RO	85	7
	SI	83	13
	SK	95	4
	FI	91	4
	SE	77	15
	UK	85	5

QB7.2 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Encourager les agriculteurs à produire ce que les marchés demandent

QB7.2 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To encourage farmers to produce what markets demand

QB7.2 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Landwirte ermutigen, ihre Produktion an die Marktnachfrage anzupassen

1/2		Une très bonne chose	Une chose plutôt bonne	Une chose plutôt mauvaise	Une très mauvaise chose	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	NSP
		A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing (SPONT.)	DK
		Eine sehr gute Sache	Eine ziemlich gute Sache	Eine ziemlich schlechte Sache	Eine sehr schlechte Sache	Spontan: weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
	%	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	44	41	7	2	3	3
	BE	44	43	6	1	5	1
	BG	69	27	0	0	1	3
	CZ	57	40	2	0	0	1
	DK	40	48	6	1	2	3
	D-W	51	36	6	2	2	3
	DE	50	37	7	1	2	3
	D-E	47	39	9	1	2	2
	EE	42	37	10	2	3	6
	IE	53	35	1	1	2	8
	EL	58	31	4	1	5	1
	ES	45	43	4	2	3	3
	FR	35	42	13	4	2	4
	IT	44	38	6	4	5	3
	CY	71	24	2	0	2	1
	LV	54	38	3	1	2	2
	LT	45	43	3	0	3	6
	LU	31	47	12	3	2	5
	HU	57	34	4	1	2	2
	MT	59	38	1	0	0	2
	NL	39	42	12	2	3	2
	AT	34	47	6	2	8	3
	PL	37	50	4	1	5	3
	PT	47	41	6	1	1	4
	RO	51	33	7	2	2	5
	SI	45	39	10	2	3	1
	SK	53	42	3	0	1	1
	FI	29	52	12	3	2	2
	SE	38	43	12	2	1	4
	UK	34	48	7	2	2	7

QB7.2 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Encourager les agriculteurs à produire ce que les marchés demandent

QB7.2 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To encourage farmers to produce what markets demand

QB7.2 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Landwirte ermutigen, ihre Produktion an die Marktnachfrage anzupassen

2/2		Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose
		A good thing	A bad thing
		Eine gute Sache	Eine schlechte Sache
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	85	9
	BE	87	7
	BG	96	0
	CZ	97	2
	DK	88	7
	D-W	87	8
	DE	87	8
	D-E	86	10
	EE	79	12
	IE	88	2
	EL	89	5
	ES	88	6
	FR	77	17
	IT	82	10
	CY	95	2
	LV	92	4
	LT	88	3
	LU	78	15
	HU	91	5
	MT	97	1
	NL	81	14
	AT	81	8
	PL	87	5
	PT	88	7
	RO	84	9
	SI	84	12
	SK	95	3
	FI	81	15
	SE	81	14
	UK	82	9

QB7.3 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Distribuer les aides aux agriculteurs d'une manière plus équitable

QB7.3I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To distribute support to farmers in a more equitable way

QB7.3 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Gerechtere Verteilung landwirtschaftlicher Hilfen

1/2		Une très bonne chose	Une chose plutôt bonne	Une chose plutôt mauvaise	Une très mauvaise chose	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	NSP
		A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing (SPONT.)	DK
		Eine sehr gute Sache	Eine ziemlich gute Sache	Eine ziemlich schlechte Sache	Eine sehr schlechte Sache	Spontan: weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	48	40	4	1	3	4
	BE	47	42	6	1	3	1
	BG	70	24	1	0	1	4
	CZ	60	37	1	0	0	2
	DK	42	46	4	1	2	5
	D-W	56	36	3	1	2	2
	DE	57	36	2	1	2	2
	D-E	59	34	2	1	2	2
	EE	45	31	11	2	3	8
	IE	51	35	2	1	1	10
	EL	66	27	3	2	1	1
	ES	51	39	3	1	2	4
	FR	43	45	5	2	2	3
	IT	45	43	5	2	2	3
	CY	77	20	0	0	1	2
	LV	62	33	2	0	1	2
	LT	58	34	2	0	1	5
	LU	37	49	6	1	2	5
	HU	50	37	6	2	2	3
	MT	54	34	1	0	0	11
	NL	44	43	7	2	1	3
	AT	49	41	4	1	4	1
	PL	39	47	4	1	4	5
	PT	50	37	6	1	2	4
	RO	52	31	7	2	2	6
	SI	49	31	11	3	3	3
	SK	51	44	3	0	0	2
	FI	50	44	2	0	1	3
	SE	51	27	11	4	1	6
	UK	37	46	3	1	4	9

QB7.3 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Distribuer les aides aux agriculteurs d'une manière plus équitable

QB7.3I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To distribute support to farmers in a more equitable way

QB7.3 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Gerechtere Verteilung landwirtschaftlicher Hilfen

2/2		Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose
		A good thing	A bad thing
		Eine gute Sache	Eine schlechte Sache
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	88	5
	BE	89	7
	BG	94	1
	CZ	97	1
	DK	88	5
	D-W	92	4
	DE	93	3
	D-E	93	3
	EE	76	13
	IE	86	3
	EL	93	5
	ES	90	4
	FR	88	7
	IT	88	7
	CY	97	0
	LV	95	2
	LT	92	2
	LU	86	7
	HU	87	8
	MT	88	1
	NL	87	9
	AT	90	5
	PL	86	5
	PT	87	7
	RO	83	9
	SI	80	14
	SK	95	3
	FI	94	2
	SE	78	15
	UK	83	4

QB7.4 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Lier l'aide financière aux agriculteurs au respect de certaines règles concernant la protection de l'environnement, la sécurité alimentaire et le bien-être animal

QB7.4 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To link financial support farmers get with the compliance to certain rules regarding environmental protection, food safety and animal welfare

QB7.4 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Finanzielle Unterstützung für Landwirte davon abhängig machen, ob bestimmte Regeln des Umweltschutzes, der Nahrungsmittelsicherheit und der artgerechten Tierhaltung eingehalten werden

1/2		Une très bonne chose	Une chose plutôt bonne	Une chose plutôt mauvaise	Une très mauvaise chose	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	NSP
		A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing (SPONT.)	DK
		Eine sehr gute Sache	Eine ziemlich gute Sache	Eine ziemlich schlechte Sache	Eine sehr schlechte Sache	Spontan: weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	49	38	4	1	3	5
	BE	55	37	5	1	2	0
	BG	70	24	1	0	0	5
	CZ	58	39	2	0	0	1
	DK	61	33	2	1	0	3
	D-W	62	31	3	1	1	2
	DE	62	32	3	1	1	1
	D-E	60	32	4	1	2	1
	EE	39	37	10	1	4	9
	IE	48	36	2	1	1	12
	EL	64	31	3	0	1	1
	ES	50	38	2	1	3	6
	FR	48	43	3	1	1	4
	IT	44	41	4	2	3	6
	CY	80	17	0	0	1	2
	LV	48	43	3	1	3	2
	LT	45	44	3	0	2	6
	LU	45	44	4	1	2	4
	HU	49	41	4	0	3	3
	MT	52	34	1	0	1	12
	NL	52	35	8	2	1	2
	AT	46	44	2	1	6	1
	PL	31	48	7	1	7	6
	PT	47	38	7	0	2	6
	RO	42	36	7	3	2	10
	SI	48	37	10	1	3	1
	SK	51	45	2	0	1	1
	FI	49	42	4	1	2	2
	SE	63	20	10	3	0	4
	UK	41	41	4	2	3	9

QB7.4 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Lier l'aide financière aux agriculteurs au respect de certaines règles concernant la protection de l'environnement, la sécurité alimentaire et le bien-être animal

QB7.4 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:
To link financial support farmers get with the compliance to certain rules regarding environmental protection, food safety and animal

QB7.4 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Finanzielle Unterstützung für Landwirte davon abhängig machen, ob bestimmte Regeln des Umweltschutzes, der Nahrungsmittelsicherheit und der artgerechten Tierhaltung eingehalten werden

2/2		Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose
		A good thing	A bad thing
		Eine gute Sache	Eine schlechte Sache
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	87	5
	BE	92	6
	BG	94	1
	CZ	97	2
	DK	94	3
	D-W	93	4
	DE	94	4
	D-E	92	5
	EE	76	11
	IE	84	3
	EL	95	3
	ES	88	3
	FR	91	4
	IT	85	6
	CY	97	0
	LV	91	4
	LT	89	3
	LU	89	5
	HU	90	4
	MT	86	1
	NL	87	10
	AT	90	3
	PL	79	8
	PT	85	7
	RO	78	10
	SI	85	11
	SK	96	2
	FI	91	5
	SE	83	13
	UK	82	6

QB7.5 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Préserver les campagnes

QB7.5 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To preserve the countryside

QB7.5 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Erhalt der Landschaft

1/2		Une très bonne chose	Une chose plutôt bonne	Une chose plutôt mauvaise	Une très mauvaise chose	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	NSP
		A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing (SPONT.)	DK
		Eine sehr gute Sache	Eine ziemlich gute Sache	Eine ziemlich schlechte Sache	Eine sehr schlechte Sache	Spontan: weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
%							
	EU 27	59	34	3	1	1	2
	BE	60	35	3	0	2	0
	BG	74	22	1	0	0	3
	CZ	76	23	1	0	0	0
	DK	57	38	2	1	1	1
	D-W	71	27	1	0	0	1
	DE	71	26	1	0	1	1
	D-E	72	25	1	0	1	1
	EE	56	23	13	3	2	3
	IE	57	32	1	0	1	9
	EL	70	24	3	1	1	1
	ES	59	35	2	1	1	2
	FR	57	39	1	0	1	2
	IT	59	31	5	1	2	2
	CY	91	8	0	0	0	1
	LV	70	26	1	0	1	2
	LT	63	31	1	0	1	4
	LU	47	47	1	0	1	4
	HU	62	31	3	1	2	1
	MT	65	32	0	0	0	3
	NL	51	40	6	1	1	1
	AT	55	39	2	1	2	1
	PL	37	49	6	1	5	2
	PT	50	38	5	1	2	4
	RO	49	34	6	2	3	6
	SI	53	33	10	1	2	1
	SK	68	30	1	0	0	1
	FI	58	39	1	0	1	1
	SE	55	32	7	1	2	3
	UK	57	32	3	1	2	5

QB7.5 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Préserver les campagnes

QB7.5 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To preserve the countryside

QB7.5 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Erhalt der Landschaft

2/2		Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose
		A good thing	A bad thing
		Eine gute Sache	Eine schlechte Sache
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	93	4
	BE	95	3
	BG	96	1
	CZ	99	1
	DK	95	3
	D-W	98	1
	DE	97	1
	D-E	97	1
	EE	79	16
	IE	89	1
	EL	94	4
	ES	94	3
	FR	96	1
	IT	90	6
	CY	99	0
	LV	96	1
	LT	94	1
	LU	94	1
	HU	93	4
	MT	97	0
	NL	91	7
	AT	94	3
	PL	86	7
	PT	88	6
	RO	83	8
	SI	86	11
	SK	98	1
	FI	97	1
	SE	87	8
	UK	89	4

QB7.6 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Développer l'économie dans les zones rurales

QB7.6 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:

To develop the economy in rural areas

QB7.6 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:

Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung in ländlichen Gebieten

1/2		Une très bonne chose	Une chose plutôt bonne	Une chose plutôt mauvaise	Une très mauvaise chose	Une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise (SPONT.)	NSP
		A very good thing	A fairly good thing	A fairly bad thing	A very bad thing	Neither good nor bad thing (SPONT.)	DK
		Eine sehr gute Sache	Eine ziemlich gute Sache	Eine ziemlich schlechte Sache	Eine sehr schlechte Sache	Spontan: weder eine gute noch eine schlechte Sache	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
	%	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	48	41	5	1	2	3
	BE	44	43	6	2	4	1
	BG	76	19	1	0	0	4
	CZ	64	34	1	0	0	1
	DK	36	55	3	1	1	4
	D-W	46	46	5	0	1	2
	DE	47	45	5	0	1	2
	D-E	52	42	3	1	1	1
	EE	51	26	13	2	3	5
	IE	58	31	1	1	1	8
	EL	68	25	5	1	1	0
	ES	58	35	2	1	1	3
	FR	44	47	3	1	2	3
	IT	49	39	5	2	2	3
	CY	85	13	0	0	1	1
	LV	67	29	2	0	1	1
	LT	55	37	2	0	1	5
	LU	39	47	6	1	2	5
	HU	60	32	4	0	2	2
	MT	52	36	1	1	2	8
	NL	32	48	12	2	3	3
	AT	43	48	3	1	4	1
	PL	34	52	6	0	5	3
	PT	50	37	6	1	2	4
	RO	54	29	7	2	2	6
	SI	42	38	13	3	3	1
	SK	60	37	2	0	0	1
	FI	50	47	1	0	1	1
	SE	45	36	9	3	1	6
	UK	41	44	5	1	2	7

QB7.6 Je vais maintenant vous présenter les nouveaux objectifs fixés par l'Union européenne en matière de politique agricole et de développement rural. Pour chacun d'entre eux, veuillez me dire si vous pensez que c'est une très bonne chose, une chose plutôt bonne, une chose plutôt mauvaise ou une très mauvaise chose :

Développer l'économie dans les zones rurales

QB7.6 I will now give you the new objectives that the European Union has set in terms of agriculture and rural development policy. For each of these, please tell me if you think that it is a very good thing, a fairly good thing, a fairly bad thing or a very bad thing:
To develop the economy in rural areas

QB7.6 Ich werde Ihnen jetzt die neuen Ziele der Europäischen Union im Bereich der Agrarpolitik und der Politik zur Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes vorlesen. Bitte sagen Sie mir für jedes dieser Ziele, ob Sie dieses für eine sehr gute Sache, eine ziemlich gute Sache, eine ziemlich schlechte Sache oder für eine sehr schlechte Sache halten:lic

Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung in ländlichen Gebieten

2/2		Une bonne chose	Une mauvaise chose
		A good thing	A bad thing
		Eine gute Sache	Eine schlechte Sache
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	89	6
	BE	87	8
	BG	95	1
	CZ	98	1
	DK	91	4
	D-W	92	5
	DE	92	5
	D-E	94	4
	EE	77	15
	IE	89	2
	EL	93	6
	ES	93	3
	FR	91	4
	IT	88	7
	CY	98	0
	LV	96	2
	LT	92	2
	LU	86	7
	HU	92	4
	MT	88	2
	NL	80	14
	AT	91	4
	PL	86	6
	PT	87	7
	RO	83	9
	SI	80	16
	SK	97	2
	FI	97	1
	SE	81	12
	UK	85	6

Special Eurobarometer 336 – Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

QB8 D'après vous, quelles devraient être les deux responsabilités principales des agriculteurs dans notre société. (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QB8 In your opinion, which should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society. (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QB8 Welches sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die zwei Hauptaufgaben der Landwirte in unserer Gesellschaft sein? Liste zeigen und vorlesen! Rotieren! Maximal 2 Nennungen!

	1/2		Protéger l'environnement		Offrir une alimentation saine et sans danger pour la population		Maintenir l'activité économique et l'emploi dans les zones rurales		Assurer l'autosuffisance alimentaire de l'UE		Offrir à la population une diversité de produits de qualité		Assurer le bien-être des animaux d'élevage		Favoriser et améliorer la vie dans les campagnes	
			Protecting the environment		Supplying the population with healthy and safe food		Maintaining economic activity and employment in rural areas		Ensuring food self-sufficiency in the EU		Supplying the population with a diversity of quality products		Ensuring the welfare of farm animals		Favouring and improving life in the countryside	
			Die Umwelt schützen		Gesunde und unbedenkliche Produkte für die Bevölkerung bereitstellen		Wirtschaftliche Aktivitäten und Beschäftigung in ländlichen Gebieten aufrechterhalten		Die Selbstversorgung der Europäischen Union mit Lebensmitteln sichern		Die Bevölkerung mit einer Vielfalt hochwertiger Produkte versorgen		Tierschutzgerechte Nutztierhaltung gewährleisten		Das Leben auf dem Land fördern und verbessern	
			EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27		25	-4	56	0	21	5	14	0	24	0	21	2	15	0
	BE		29	-1	58	-9	16	-1	16	-3	26	1	14	0	12	3
	BG		24	-13	63	5	33	16	9	-2	29	-3	8	1	17	3
	CZ		18	-2	62	-5	31	10	20	-2	19	-2	18	2	18	0
	DK		36	-14	52	7	17	8	14	1	14	-2	41	0	8	3
	D-W		22	-1	58	-1	12	3	19	-6	25	-3	31	1	10	1
	DE		22	-1	57	-2	13	3	20	-5	25	-3	30	0	10	1
	D-E		20	-3	56	-7	19	6	25	3	25	-1	28	-1	10	0
	EE		15	-7	43	-1	45	17	11	-2	19	-2	10	-4	40	7
	IE		25	-9	68	6	22	11	16	3	17	-2	22	4	10	-3
	EL		36	-15	54	-12	23	9	12	6	18	-8	15	0	20	8
	ES		34	7	50	12	30	6	9	1	20	-3	10	-1	18	-7
	FR		35	-10	60	2	25	5	10	-5	26	4	17	6	12	2
	IT		22	-9	50	-1	20	4	11	1	29	2	19	9	11	1
	CY		56	-5	84	-1	18	9	5	1	15	2	4	-3	8	-3
	LV		19	-14	49	-1	38	10	9	0	28	0	10	2	22	-1
	LT		26	0	57	-5	19	3	6	-3	30	-4	13	4	19	-4
	LU		36	2	60	-6	15	0	14	3	21	4	21	-7	6	-1
	HU		14	-11	52	-8	32	16	12	1	31	-4	7	-2	22	-1
	MT		37	-1	64	-3	9	2	12	1	35	8	15	1	7	-2
	NL		21	2	66	4	17	1	18	-4	18	-1	23	-4	14	1
	AT		18	-1	50	-4	26	9	21	0	30	1	19	-6	16	1
	PL		18	-6	58	-4	15	3	12	4	28	-2	12	0	22	-2
	PT		21	-10	46	1	27	4	15	0	27	0	13	-2	18	0
	RO		23	-5	56	7	31	11	8	0	23	-2	9	-4	34	2
	SI		27	-5	63	0	14	1	12	3	24	1	18	6	20	-6
	SK		16	-12	49	-18	28	10	19	2	34	-5	11	4	20	6
	FI		9	-7	66	-8	30	6	16	1	23	3	17	1	18	2
	SE		34	1	68	7	14	1	9	-1	16	-2	36	1	10	-1
	UK		24	-5	56	-4	14	3	15	2	16	1	38	5	13	1

Special Eurobarometer 336 – Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

QB8 D'après vous, quelles devraient être les deux responsabilités principales des agriculteurs dans notre société. (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QB8 In your opinion, which should be the two main responsibilities of farmers in our society. (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QB8 Welches sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die zwei Hauptaufgaben der Landwirte in unserer Gesellschaft sein? Liste zeigen und vorlesen! Rotieren! Maximal 2 Nennungen!

	2/2	Offrir des sources d'énergie alternatives comme le biocarburant et les produits agricoles non-alimentaires	NSP	Supplying alternative energy sources such as bio fuel and non food agricultural products	DK	Alternative Energiequellen wie Bio-Treibstoff und andere landwirtschaftliche Produkte bereitstellen, die keine Lebensmittel sind	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
	%	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2		
 EU 27		8	0	2	-1		
 BE		11	-3	1	1		
 BG		5	3	2	-5		
 CZ		5	0	0	0		
 DK		15	2	1	-1		
 D-W		10	2	1	0		
 DE		10	2	1	0		
 D-E		8	1	0	-1		
 EE		5	1	2	-3		
 IE		7	-3	3	-2		
 EL		11	6	0	0		
 ES		3	-4	1	-6		
 FR		8	-5	1	0		
 IT		9	2	2	-4		
 CY		8	1	0	0		
 LV		8	1	1	-2		
 LT		6	2	5	2		
 LU		8	-3	1	-2		
 HU		10	1	2	1		
 MT		5	0	1	-2		
 NL		14	1	0	-1		
 AT		10	1	1	-1		
 PL		7	0	4	1		
 PT		6	2	2	0		
 RO		2	0	3	-2		
 SI		13	2	0	-1		
 SK		10	6	1	0		
 FI		13	4	1	0		
 SE		10	-2	0	-1		
 UK		6	1	4	-3		

Special Eurobarometer 336 – Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

QB9 Parmi la liste suivante, quelles sont, d'après vous, les principales raisons pour maintenir l'agriculture partout dans l'Union européenne ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QB9 Among the following list, what are, in your opinion, the most important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QB9 Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die wichtigsten Gründe für den Erhalt der Landwirtschaft in allen Teilen der Europäischen Union? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

1/2		Cela protège et améliore l'environnement	Cela contribue à la beauté des campagnes	Cela bénéficie à la société, à travers la production d'aliments sûrs, et le respect de normes environnementales et sur le bien-être animal	Cela contribue à l'économie dans les zones rurales	Cela fait partie de notre histoire et de notre culture	Autre (SPONTANE)	Aucune il n'est pas important de maintenir l'agriculture partout dans l'UE (SPONTANE)
		It protects and enhances the environment	It contributes to the beauty of the countryside	It benefits to society through the production of safe food, respect of environmental and animal welfare standards	It contributes to the economy in the rural areas	It is part of our history and culture	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None it is not important to maintain agriculture in all parts of the EU (SPONTANEOUS)
		Landwirtschaft schützt und pflegt die Umwelt	Landwirtschaft trägt zur Schönheit der Landschaft bei	Landwirtschaft nutzt der Gesellschaft durch die Produktion sicherer Lebensmittel und die Einhaltung von Umweltschutz- und Tierhaltungsstandards	Landwirtschaft ist ein wichtiger Wirtschaftsfaktor in ländlichen Gebieten	Landwirtschaft ist Teil unserer Geschichte und Kultur	Spontan: Andere	Spontan: Nichts davon / es ist nicht wichtig, die Landwirtschaft in allen Teilen der EU zu erhalten
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	30	14	56	47	20	1	1
	BE	33	17	55	44	22	0	2
	BG	25	5	64	67	8	0	0
	CZ	30	12	63	55	16	0	0
	DK	30	16	68	35	31	0	2
	D-W	27	8	62	52	25	0	1
	DE	26	9	63	55	24	0	0
	D-E	23	10	66	65	21	0	0
	EE	25	11	39	64	29	0	0
	IE	27	20	61	49	20	1	0
	EL	32	18	50	64	17	0	0
	ES	39	14	53	46	11	3	0
	FR	36	12	49	50	34	1	0
	IT	37	17	51	32	23	2	2
	CY	40	29	59	49	16	0	1
	LV	20	11	51	60	16	0	1
	LT	25	14	47	48	14	1	1
	LU	34	14	58	37	23	1	0
	HU	22	12	65	54	12	1	1
	MT	51	24	65	21	12	1	0
	NL	22	17	69	47	24	0	1
	AT	42	19	51	55	23	1	1
	PL	22	16	51	38	16	1	0
	PT	32	21	47	48	14	1	1
	RO	30	17	48	57	12	1	0
	SI	33	18	72	31	20	1	0
	SK	30	13	61	55	17	0	0
	FI	22	10	78	39	28	1	1
	SE	37	11	73	45	21	0	1
	UK	24	14	54	44	16	0	1

Special Eurobarometer 336 – Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy

QB9 Parmi la liste suivante, quelles sont, d'après vous, les principales raisons pour maintenir l'agriculture partout dans l'Union européenne ? (ROTATION – MAX. 2 REPONSES)

QB9 Among the following list, what are, in your opinion, the most important reasons for maintaining agriculture in all parts of the European Union? (ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

QB9 Welche der folgenden sind Ihrer Ansicht nach die wichtigsten Gründe für den Erhalt der Landwirtschaft in allen Teilen der Europäischen Union? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 2 NENNUNGEN)

2/2	NSP	
	DK	
	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	%	EB 72.5
	EU 27	4
	BE	1
	BG	4
	CZ	1
	DK	2
	D-W	2
	DE	2
	D-E	1
	EE	5
	IE	4
	EL	0
	ES	3
	FR	2
	IT	2
	CY	0
	LV	2
	LT	7
	LU	3
	HU	3
	MT	2
	NL	1
	AT	1
	PL	9
	PT	4
	RO	7
	SI	1
	SK	1
	FI	1
	SE	1
	UK	9

QB10 Les revenus dans le secteur agricole peuvent varier grandement d'une année sur l'autre en fonction du marché et des conditions climatiques. Actuellement, l'Union européenne verse de l'argent aux agriculteurs pour les aider à stabiliser leurs revenus.

QB10 Incomes in the agricultural sector can vary greatly from year to year according to market and weather conditions. The European Union is currently giving payments to farmers to help stabilize their income. Personally, are you in favour or opposed to t

QB10 Im Agrarsektor kann das Einkommen der Landwirte aufgrund von Markt- und Wetterbedingungen von Jahr zu Jahr erheblich variieren. Die Europäische Union zahlt den Landwirten derzeit Subventionen, um ihnen ein stabileres Einkommen zu ermöglichen. Sind Si

		Tout à fait favorable Totally in favour Voll und ganz dafür	Plutôt favorable Somewhat in favour Eher dafür	Plutôt opposé(e) Somewhat opposed Eher dagegen	Tout à fait opposé(e) Totally opposed Voll und ganz dagegen	NSP DK Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Favorable In favour Dafür	Opposé(e) Opposed Dagegen
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	39	44	8	3	6	83	11
	BE	36	49	11	2	2	85	13
	BG	74	21	0	0	5	95	0
	CZ	42	48	6	1	3	90	7
	DK	23	45	15	13	4	68	28
	D-W	34	43	14	4	5	77	18
	DE	36	43	13	3	5	79	16
	D-E	42	42	10	3	3	84	13
	EE	65	30	2	1	2	95	3
	IE	41	38	5	2	14	79	7
	EL	59	38	2	0	1	97	2
	ES	48	41	5	1	5	89	6
	FR	25	49	14	6	6	74	20
	IT	33	51	6	3	7	84	9
	CY	69	26	2	1	2	95	3
	LV	63	31	3	1	2	94	4
	LT	34	48	7	1	10	82	8
	LU	31	53	8	4	4	84	12
	HU	43	47	6	0	4	90	6
	MT	51	41	1	0	7	92	1
	NL	41	39	12	7	1	80	19
	AT	30	56	8	1	5	86	9
	PL	43	42	4	2	9	85	6
	PT	37	53	4	1	5	90	5
	RO	68	21	2	1	8	89	3
	SI	48	40	8	2	2	88	10
	SK	36	53	5	2	4	89	7
	FI	40	48	8	2	2	88	10
	SE	39	36	15	7	3	75	22
	UK	33	46	10	3	8	79	13

QB11.1 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant les agriculteurs dans l'Union européenne : L'Union européenne devrait encourager ses agriculteurs à

Produire plus de produits biologiques

QB11.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers...

To produce more organic products

QB11.1 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen über Landwirte in der Europäischen Union, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. Die Europäische Union sollte Landwirte ermutigen, ...:
mehr Bioerzeugnisse zu produzieren

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP		
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
%								
	EU 27	44	40	8	3	5	84	11
	BE	42	44	9	3	2	86	12
	BG	77	17	1	0	5	94	1
	CZ	34	50	10	2	4	84	12
	DK	51	32	10	5	2	83	15
	D-W	44	41	10	2	3	85	12
	DE	42	40	12	3	3	82	15
	D-E	38	37	17	5	3	75	22
	EE	65	29	3	0	3	94	3
	IE	39	39	7	3	12	78	10
	EL	72	25	2	0	1	97	2
	ES	49	41	4	1	5	90	5
	FR	39	42	10	5	4	81	15
	IT	44	41	7	4	4	85	11
	CY	81	14	1	1	3	95	2
	LV	51	36	5	1	7	87	6
	LT	62	31	2	0	5	93	2
	LU	44	41	11	2	2	85	13
	HU	47	42	7	0	4	89	7
	MT	54	32	2	0	12	86	2
	NL	43	39	13	3	2	82	16
	AT	51	43	4	0	2	94	4
	PL	50	43	4	0	3	93	4
	PT	28	50	7	1	14	78	8
	RO	61	27	2	1	9	88	3
	SI	78	20	1	0	1	98	1
	SK	37	53	5	1	4	90	6
	FI	41	40	13	3	3	81	16
	SE	64	28	5	2	1	92	7
	UK	29	43	15	6	7	72	21

QB11.2 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant les agriculteurs dans l'Union européenne : L'Union européenne devrait encourager ses agriculteurs à

Contribuer à la production d'énergies renouvelables (p.e le biogaz, la biomasse et les biocarburants)

QB11.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers...

To contribute to the production of renewable energy (e.g. biogas, biomass and biofuels)

QB11.2 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen über Landwirte in der Europäischen Union, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. Die Europäische Union sollte Landwirte ermutigen, ...:

stärker auf die Produktion erneuerbarer Energien zu setzen (z.B. Biogas, Biomasse und Biokraftstoffe)

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP		
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5		
%							EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	43	40	7	3	7	83	10
	BE	44	43	8	2	3	87	10
	BG	60	26	1	0	13	86	1
	CZ	37	51	8	2	2	88	10
	DK	59	32	5	2	2	91	7
	D-W	41	36	13	4	6	77	17
	DE	40	37	14	4	5	77	18
	D-E	36	39	17	5	3	75	22
	EE	60	31	3	1	5	91	4
	IE	40	38	4	1	17	78	5
	EL	64	31	2	0	3	95	2
	ES	49	41	3	1	6	90	4
	FR	37	38	12	6	7	75	18
	IT	44	40	6	3	7	84	9
	CY	70	17	1	1	11	87	2
	LV	47	41	5	2	5	88	7
	LT	48	39	2	0	11	87	2
	LU	39	37	15	4	5	76	19
	HU	48	42	5	0	5	90	5
	MT	42	39	2	0	17	81	2
	NL	48	38	8	3	3	86	11
	AT	44	47	5	1	3	91	6
	PL	41	47	5	1	6	88	6
	PT	28	53	3	1	15	81	4
	RO	52	27	3	2	16	79	5
	SI	66	26	5	2	1	92	7
	SK	44	49	4	1	2	93	5
	FI	44	42	8	2	4	86	10
	SE	62	28	6	2	2	90	8
	UK	36	41	8	4	11	77	12

QB11.3 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes concernant les agriculteurs dans l'Union européenne : L'Union européenne devrait encourager ses agriculteurs à

Tirer parti des progrès en matière de biotechnologies

QB11.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding farmers in the European Union : The European Union should encourage its farmers...

To take advantage of progress in biotechnology

QB11.3 Bitte sagen Sie mir für jede der folgenden Aussagen über Landwirte in der Europäischen Union, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen. Die Europäische Union sollte Landwirte ermutigen, ...:
neue biotechnologische Entwicklungen zu nutzen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP		
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	36	41	9	4	10	77	13
	BE	38	46	10	2	4	84	12
	BG	60	25	3	0	12	85	3
	CZ	35	53	8	1	3	88	9
	DK	53	34	5	4	4	87	9
	D-W	37	40	14	5	4	77	19
	DE	36	41	14	4	5	77	18
	D-E	31	44	15	5	5	75	20
	EE	51	38	4	1	6	89	5
	IE	38	38	3	1	20	76	4
	EL	62	32	2	0	4	94	2
	ES	43	41	4	2	10	84	6
	FR	32	44	8	5	11	76	13
	IT	33	42	11	4	10	75	15
	CY	66	19	2	1	12	85	3
	LV	44	40	7	2	7	84	9
	LT	47	38	4	1	10	85	5
	LU	29	37	16	5	13	66	21
	HU	44	44	5	1	6	88	6
	MT	45	34	1	0	20	79	1
	NL	34	42	15	4	5	76	19
	AT	38	47	7	3	5	85	10
	PL	32	47	8	3	10	79	11
	PT	24	48	7	1	20	72	8
	RO	50	26	3	2	19	76	5
	SI	58	28	8	3	3	86	11
	SK	42	49	5	1	3	91	6
	FI	42	43	9	1	5	85	10
	SE	57	30	7	3	3	87	10
	UK	22	42	12	7	17	64	19

QB12.1 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture et le changement climatique.

L'agriculture est l'une des principales causes du changement climatique

QB12.1 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.
Agriculture is one of the major causes of climate change

QB12.1 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen zum Thema Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Landwirtschaft ist einer der Hauptverursacher des Klimawandels

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	D'accord	Pas d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Stimme zu	Stimme nicht zu
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	8	21	34	27	10	29	61
	BE	8	22	40	25	5	30	65
	BG	9	15	32	29	15	24	61
	CZ	5	20	42	29	4	25	71
	DK	6	22	38	28	6	28	66
	D-W	6	16	39	32	7	22	71
	DE	5	15	38	35	7	20	73
	D-E	4	12	34	45	5	16	79
	EE	8	15	33	36	8	23	69
	IE	7	21	30	17	25	28	47
	EL	15	32	35	12	6	47	47
	ES	7	26	23	32	12	33	55
	FR	4	15	42	31	8	19	73
	IT	15	27	28	19	11	42	47
	CY	15	28	26	16	15	43	42
	LV	4	15	36	38	7	19	74
	LT	9	21	35	22	13	30	57
	LU	6	18	44	27	5	24	71
	HU	11	23	27	34	5	34	61
	MT	9	21	36	11	23	30	47
	NL	5	16	39	35	5	21	74
	AT	12	23	32	25	8	35	57
	PL	5	17	39	27	12	22	66
	PT	14	35	20	14	17	49	34
	RO	9	18	28	26	19	27	54
	SI	9	15	37	36	3	24	73
	SK	8	27	37	22	6	35	59
	FI	5	18	34	39	4	23	73
	SE	8	31	38	18	5	39	56
	UK	7	22	35	21	15	29	56

QB12.2 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture et le changement climatique.

Dans les prochaines années, l'agriculture va fortement souffrir des effets du changement climatique

QB12.2 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.
In the coming years, agriculture will suffer strongly from the effects of climate change

QB12.2 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen zum Thema Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

In den kommenden Jahren wird die Landwirtschaft schwer unter den Folgen des Klimawandels zu leiden haben

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP		
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	32	45	11	2	10	77	13
	BE	28	49	16	2	5	77	18
	BG	40	44	4	2	10	84	6
	CZ	20	49	23	3	5	69	26
	DK	26	49	15	3	7	75	18
	D-W	29	42	16	3	10	71	19
	DE	30	42	16	3	9	72	19
	D-E	33	40	17	4	6	73	21
	EE	28	35	19	8	10	63	27
	IE	37	40	4	1	18	77	5
	EL	42	46	6	1	5	88	7
	ES	45	42	4	0	9	87	4
	FR	28	51	11	2	8	79	13
	IT	34	49	7	2	8	83	9
	CY	70	21	1	1	7	91	2
	LV	18	39	23	5	15	57	28
	LT	13	34	21	4	28	47	25
	LU	22	51	16	3	8	73	19
	HU	47	42	5	1	5	89	6
	MT	38	49	3	0	10	87	3
	NL	21	42	22	6	9	63	28
	AT	25	50	13	3	9	75	16
	PL	24	43	14	2	17	67	16
	PT	21	57	8	0	14	78	8
	RO	42	40	4	2	12	82	6
	SI	53	32	10	1	4	85	11
	SK	23	54	14	2	7	77	16
	FI	21	44	22	7	6	65	29
	SE	23	46	19	4	8	69	23
	UK	34	43	9	3	11	77	12

QB12.3 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture et le changement climatique.

L'UE doit aider les agriculteurs à changer leur manière de travailler pour lutter contre le changement climatique

QB12.3 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.
The EU needs to help farmers to change the way they work in order to fight climate change

QB12.3 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen zum Thema Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Europäische Union sollte Landwirte bei der Umstellung ihrer Produktionsmethoden unterstützen, um den Klimawandel zu bekämpfen

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP		
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe		
		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5		
%							EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	37	45	8	3	7	82	11
	BE	38	48	10	2	2	86	12
	BG	51	39	3	1	6	90	4
	CZ	27	53	12	3	5	80	15
	DK	38	44	11	3	4	82	14
	D-W	47	41	4	2	6	88	6
	DE	46	42	5	2	5	88	7
	D-E	43	45	7	2	3	88	9
	EE	29	38	12	7	14	67	19
	IE	38	43	2	2	15	81	4
	EL	56	39	3	1	1	95	4
	ES	41	43	6	3	7	84	9
	FR	31	50	10	4	5	81	14
	IT	33	48	8	4	7	81	12
	CY	65	27	2	2	4	92	4
	LV	22	42	19	6	11	64	25
	LT	32	50	5	2	11	82	7
	LU	23	50	17	5	5	73	22
	HU	47	43	4	1	5	90	5
	MT	39	48	3	1	9	87	4
	NL	41	42	10	5	2	83	15
	AT	40	50	7	1	2	90	8
	PL	29	50	9	2	10	79	11
	PT	33	52	6	0	9	85	6
	RO	44	38	5	2	11	82	7
	SI	55	36	5	1	3	91	6
	SK	32	57	6	1	4	89	7
	FI	34	49	10	4	3	83	14
	SE	51	37	6	3	3	88	9
	UK	30	44	10	5	11	74	15

QB12.4 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture et le changement climatique.

Les agriculteurs de l'UE doivent changer leur manière de travailler pour lutter contre le changement climatique même si cela signifie que l'agriculture de l'UE sera moins compétitive

QB12.4 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change. EU farmers need to change the way they work in order to fight climate change even if that means that EU agriculture will be less competitive

QB12.4 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen zum Thema Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Landwirte in der Europäischen Union müssen ihre Produktionsmethoden umstellen, um den Klimawandel zu bekämpfen - selbst wenn das bedeuten würde, dass die Landwirtschaft der Europäischen Union weniger wettbewerbsfähig ist

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	D'accord	Pas d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Stimme zu	Stimme nicht zu
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	23	44	16	5	12	67	21
	BE	21	51	19	5	4	72	24
	BG	33	41	7	1	18	74	8
	CZ	13	52	23	4	8	65	27
	DK	20	45	22	7	6	65	29
	D-W	20	41	23	6	10	61	29
	DE	20	40	24	7	9	60	31
	D-E	19	36	28	11	6	55	39
	EE	15	36	20	10	19	51	30
	IE	24	43	10	2	21	67	12
	EL	43	43	10	1	3	86	11
	ES	26	43	13	5	13	69	18
	FR	23	50	13	5	9	73	18
	IT	26	46	11	4	13	72	15
	CY	55	31	4	2	8	86	6
	LV	17	39	24	6	14	56	30
	LT	18	47	12	3	20	65	15
	LU	15	44	22	8	11	59	30
	HU	31	48	10	3	8	79	13
	MT	22	35	12	2	29	57	14
	NL	20	42	23	9	6	62	32
	AT	25	45	17	4	9	70	21
	PL	15	42	18	4	21	57	22
	PT	27	51	6	1	15	78	7
	RO	32	38	10	3	17	70	13
	SI	38	44	12	1	5	82	13
	SK	18	52	20	2	8	70	22
	FI	19	51	17	7	6	70	24
	SE	32	48	12	3	5	80	15
	UK	17	45	17	5	16	62	22

QB12.5 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture et le changement climatique.

L'agriculture a déjà grandement contribué à la lutte contre le changement climatique

QB12.5 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.
Agriculture has already made a major contribution in fighting climate change

QB12.5 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen zum Thema Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Die Landwirtschaft hat bereits einen großen Beitrag zur Bekämpfung des Klimawandels geleistet

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	D'accord	Pas d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Stimme zu	Stimme nicht zu
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	11	35	26	7	21	46	33
	BE	10	37	33	9	11	47	42
	BG	12	24	25	6	33	36	31
	CZ	7	44	34	4	11	51	38
	DK	9	34	32	9	16	43	41
	D-W	10	32	31	6	21	42	37
	DE	10	33	31	6	20	43	37
	D-E	11	39	27	6	17	50	33
	EE	12	30	25	9	24	42	34
	IE	14	35	17	4	30	49	21
	EL	20	38	28	6	8	58	34
	ES	11	38	22	7	22	49	29
	FR	7	27	36	13	17	34	49
	IT	17	40	17	4	22	57	21
	CY	18	36	16	8	22	54	24
	LV	8	28	31	9	24	36	40
	LT	9	34	26	9	22	43	35
	LU	7	28	37	12	16	35	49
	HU	17	40	20	8	15	57	28
	MT	12	30	15	1	42	42	16
	NL	8	28	36	10	18	36	46
	AT	13	41	26	3	17	54	29
	PL	11	37	23	4	25	48	27
	PT	15	47	14	1	23	62	15
	RO	18	29	17	8	28	47	25
	SI	14	34	36	9	7	48	45
	SK	14	51	21	3	11	65	24
	FI	6	40	33	9	12	46	42
	SE	6	31	38	8	17	37	46
	UK	10	33	22	6	29	43	28

QB12.6 Veuillez me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec chacune des propositions suivantes sur l'agriculture et le changement climatique.

Vous êtes prêt(e) à payer 10% plus cher pour des produits agricoles s'ils sont produits d'une manière qui n'aggrave pas le changement climatique

QB12.6 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about agriculture and climate change.

You are ready to pay 10% more for agricultural products if they are produced in a way that does not increase climate change

QB12.6 Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Aussagen zum Thema Landwirtschaft und Klimawandel, ob Sie dieser zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen.

Sie wären bereit, 10% mehr für landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse zu zahlen, wenn diese auf klimaschonende Art und Weise produziert würden

		Tout à fait d'accord	Plutôt d'accord	Plutôt pas d'accord	Pas du tout d'accord	NSP	D'accord	Pas d'accord
		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree
		Stimme voll und ganz zu	Stimme eher zu	Stimme eher nicht zu	Stimme überhaupt nicht zu	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	Stimme zu	Stimme nicht zu
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	21	37	21	14	7	58	35
	BE	21	42	21	14	2	63	35
	BG	15	37	18	13	17	52	31
	CZ	11	43	30	12	4	54	42
	DK	31	36	19	11	3	67	30
	D-W	34	39	13	10	4	73	23
	DE	32	38	15	11	4	70	26
	D-E	26	34	21	16	3	60	37
	EE	20	34	21	17	8	54	38
	IE	12	31	20	17	20	43	37
	EL	25	39	25	9	2	64	34
	ES	17	38	20	17	8	55	37
	FR	18	36	22	20	4	54	42
	IT	19	40	20	11	10	59	31
	CY	37	35	10	8	10	72	18
	LV	10	36	26	20	8	46	46
	LT	14	35	24	16	11	49	40
	LU	25	39	20	9	7	64	29
	HU	18	36	24	16	6	54	40
	MT	11	24	27	17	21	35	44
	NL	30	31	22	15	2	61	37
	AT	22	40	23	10	5	62	33
	PL	12	33	32	13	10	45	45
	PT	12	35	28	12	13	47	40
	RO	15	30	17	19	19	45	36
	SI	28	37	20	12	3	65	32
	SK	14	42	28	10	6	56	38
	FI	27	35	23	12	3	62	35
	SE	53	32	9	5	1	85	14
	UK	18	39	20	16	7	57	36

QB13a Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural représente environ 40% du budget total de l'Union européenne. Pensez-vous que cette proportion est insuffisante, adéquate ou trop élevée ?

QB13a The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total European Union budget. Do you think that this proportion is insufficient, adequate or too high?

QB13a Die EU gibt ungefähr 40 Prozent ihres gesamten Haushalts für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung aus. Finden Sie diesen Anteil zu gering, angemessen oder zu hoch?

	%	Insuffisante		Adéquate		Trop élevée		NSP	
		Insufficient		Adequate		Too high		DK	
		Zu gering		Angemessen		Zu hoch		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	20	4	46	3	17	0	17	-7
	BE	13	-3	55	-2	23	2	9	3
	BG	29	15	37	11	2	-1	32	-25
	CZ	21	1	60	9	10	-2	9	-8
	DK	4	1	53	13	31	-11	12	-3
	D-W	12	3	50	4	25	-6	13	-1
	DE	13	4	50	2	24	-4	13	-2
	D-E	17	6	52	-5	20	4	11	-5
	EE	27	6	45	-6	9	3	19	-3
	IE	15	1	43	6	15	6	27	-13
	EL	48	3	38	-8	5	-1	9	6
	ES	33	13	43	10	10	5	14	-28
	FR	13	0	46	0	23	2	18	-2
	IT	20	4	44	6	12	2	24	-12
	CY	17	-2	50	0	15	8	18	-6
	LV	33	-1	42	1	7	2	18	-2
	LT	22	-1	51	1	6	-1	21	1
	LU	13	1	47	5	25	5	15	-11
	HU	29	1	50	0	6	0	15	-1
	MT	18	3	35	-12	12	4	35	5
	NL	9	2	37	-2	37	2	17	-2
	AT	21	10	57	1	13	-6	9	-5
	PL	28	7	44	-5	8	-1	20	-1
	PT	30	13	37	-4	8	-4	25	-5
	RO	39	9	30	-6	2	-2	29	-1
	SI	20	7	57	5	14	-5	9	-7
	SK	21	3	59	0	8	-1	12	-2
	FI	13	-2	58	-1	17	2	12	1
	SE	4	-3	44	1	43	8	9	-6
	UK	12	0	48	7	21	1	19	-8

QB13b Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural représente environ 40% du budget total de l'Union européenne. Cela représente environ 1% du budget cumulé de tous les Etats membres. Pensez-vous que cette proportion est in

QB13b The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development represents around 40% of the total European Union budget. This represents around 1% of the total budget of all Member States together. Do you think that this proportion is insufficient,

QB13b Die EU gibt ungefähr 40 Prozent ihres gesamten Haushalts für Landwirtschaft und ländliche Entwicklung aus. Dies entspricht etwa 1% des Gesamthaushaltes aller Mitgliedstaaten. Finden Sie diesen Anteil zu gering, angemessen oder zu hoch?

		Insuffisante	Adéquate	Trop élevée	NSP
		Insufficient	Adequate	Too high	DK
		Zu gering	Angemessen	Zu hoch	Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe
%		EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5	EB 72.5
	EU 27	29	41	11	19
	BE	26	49	15	10
	BG	45	23	1	31
	CZ	34	50	7	9
	DK	11	54	25	10
	D-W	21	43	19	17
	DE	22	45	18	15
	D-E	26	51	12	11
	EE	38	41	5	16
	IE	20	42	10	28
	EL	61	28	2	9
	ES	40	38	7	15
	FR	23	40	17	20
	IT	29	39	6	26
	CY	31	42	10	17
	LV	42	29	6	23
	LT	20	49	6	25
	LU	19	49	20	12
	HU	39	43	7	11
	MT	32	20	3	45
	NL	24	35	19	22
	AT	23	53	12	12
	PL	33	42	8	17
	PT	35	37	4	24
	RO	47	21	2	30
	SI	31	50	12	7
	SK	38	46	5	11
	FI	21	54	11	14
	SE	13	44	30	13
	UK	24	41	13	22

QB13T Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural

QB13T The European Union budget for agriculture and rural development

QB13T Le budget de l'Union européenne pour l'agriculture et le développement rural

	%	Insuffisante		Adéquate		Trop élevée		NSP	
		Insufficient		Adequate		Too high		DK	
		Zu gering		Angemessen		Zu hoch		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	25	9	43	0	14	-3	18	-6
	BE	19	3	52	-5	19	-2	10	4
	BG	37	23	30	4	1	-2	32	-25
	CZ	28	8	54	3	9	-3	9	-8
	DK	8	5	53	13	28	-14	11	-4
	D-W	17	8	46	0	22	-9	15	1
	DE	18	9	48	0	20	-8	14	-1
	D-E	22	11	51	-6	16	0	11	-5
	EE	33	12	43	-8	7	1	17	-5
	IE	17	3	42	5	13	4	28	-12
	EL	55	10	33	-13	3	-3	9	6
	ES	36	16	41	8	8	3	15	-27
	FR	18	5	43	-3	20	-1	19	-1
	IT	25	9	41	3	9	-1	25	-11
	CY	24	5	46	-4	13	6	17	-7
	LV	37	3	36	-5	7	2	20	0
	LT	21	-2	50	0	6	-1	23	3
	LU	15	3	48	6	23	3	14	-12
	HU	34	6	47	-3	6	0	13	-3
	MT	25	10	27	-20	8	0	40	10
	NL	17	10	36	-3	28	-7	19	0
	AT	22	11	55	-1	13	-6	10	-4
	PL	31	10	43	-6	8	-1	18	-3
	PT	32	15	37	-4	6	-6	25	-5
	RO	43	13	26	-10	2	-2	29	-1
	SI	25	12	54	2	13	-6	8	-8
	SK	30	12	52	-7	6	-3	12	-2
	FI	17	2	56	-3	14	-1	13	2
	SE	8	1	44	1	37	2	11	-4
	UK	18	6	45	4	17	-3	20	-7

QB14 Et souhaiteriez-vous que pendant les 10 prochaines années, l'aide financière aux agriculteurs de l'Union européenne augmente, diminue ou reste à peu près la même ?

QB14 And over the next 10 years, would you like to see an increase, decrease or no change in the European Union financial support to farmers?

QB14 Und wenn Sie an die nächsten zehn Jahre denken: Sollten die Subventionen der Europäischen Union an Landwirte erhöht oder reduziert werden oder sollten sie unverändert bleiben?

		Augmente		Diminue		Reste à peu près la même		NSP	
		Increase		Decrease		No change		DK	
		Erhöht werden		Reduziert werden		Unverändert bleiben		Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
	%	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	39	10	14	-4	33	4	14	-10
	BE	28	2	18	-5	48	3	6	0
	BG	73	41	1	-2	15	2	11	-41
	CZ	51	11	11	-4	32	3	6	-10
	DK	15	5	32	-17	43	15	10	-3
	D-W	23	4	23	-9	40	7	14	-2
	DE	24	3	23	-6	40	6	13	-3
	D-E	31	4	21	3	39	-1	9	-6
	EE	69	17	5	-2	16	-5	10	-10
	IE	43	22	10	2	27	0	20	-24
	EL	74	20	4	-4	17	-18	5	2
	ES	51	14	9	2	27	13	13	-29
	FR	25	2	16	-2	48	7	11	-7
	IT	40	13	11	-5	30	6	19	-14
	CY	50	7	4	0	29	4	17	-11
	LV	62	5	7	2	19	-2	12	-5
	LT	41	0	7	-1	32	1	20	0
	LU	28	5	15	2	46	7	11	-14
	HU	49	11	8	0	33	-3	10	-8
	MT	59	30	3	-7	13	-15	25	-8
	NL	22	6	31	-8	32	5	15	-3
	AT	34	17	16	-9	40	0	10	-8
	PL	50	14	9	-3	26	-5	15	-6
	PT	44	15	12	-3	24	0	20	-12
	RO	62	-7	7	3	9	1	22	3
	SI	43	18	11	-7	39	-2	7	-9
	SK	56	12	9	-2	29	-3	6	-7
	FI	24	-3	15	-8	52	10	9	1
	SE	27	9	32	-2	34	3	7	-10
	UK	39	17	15	-4	29	0	17	-13

QB15 Sur lesquels des sujets suivants souhaiteriez-vous recevoir plus d'informations ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QB15 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QB15 Zu welchen der folgenden Themen hätten Sie gern mehr Informationen? (BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

1/2	Le budget de l'UE pour l'agriculture et le développement rural		La sécurité et la qualité des produits alimentaires		Les principaux objectifs de la PAC		La vie de tous les jours des agriculteurs en (NOTRE PAYS)		Le bien-être des animaux d'élevage		Les effets de l'agriculture sur l'environnement et le changement climatique		Les raisons pour lesquelles les agriculteurs reçoivent des subventions		
	The EU budget for agriculture and rural development		The safety and quality of food products		The main aims of the CAP		The daily life of the farmers in (OUR COUNTRY)		The welfare of farm animals		The effects of agriculture on the environment and climate change		The reasons why farmers receive income support		
	Zum Anteil der Landwirtschaft und ländlichen Entwicklung am Gesamthaushalt der EU		Zur Qualität und Sicherheit von Lebensmitteln		Zu den Hauptzielen der Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik		Zum Alltag der Landwirte in (UNSER LAND)		Zum Schutz von Nutztieren		Auswirkungen der Landwirtschaft auf Umwelt und Klimawandel		Zu den Gründen, warum Landwirte Zuschüsse zum Einkommen		
	%	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	19	8	51	1	18	-2	15	2	23	1	31	0	20	4
	BE	16	7	51	-11	14	-6	15	-1	17	-5	33	-2	22	4
	BG	26	15	59	10	15	-6	17	1	11	2	28	-1	27	10
	CZ	26	17	68	6	22	3	13	1	27	6	35	3	21	5
	DK	17	4	51	3	25	1	8	2	42	3	45	3	26	5
	D-W	15	6	52	-3	17	-3	8	-1	24	-7	37	3	19	1
	DE	15	6	52	-4	17	-3	10	1	23	-9	37	3	19	1
	D-E	15	8	53	-6	16	-3	14	5	21	-13	35	2	20	5
	EE	14	7	52	-1	14	1	26	-5	15	4	21	-2	12	-2
	IE	25	8	36	-1	16	0	14	3	16	-2	27	2	14	2
	EL	24	12	70	1	30	6	17	-1	28	-1	38	-12	14	4
	ES	24	13	46	5	15	5	16	4	19	3	31	6	17	7
	FR	20	9	58	-4	22	-5	15	3	24	2	37	-13	29	3
	IT	19	9	66	13	20	-2	16	6	28	11	30	5	18	7
	CY	23	12	80	1	15	-2	7	-2	13	-5	48	-5	13	-1
	LV	20	10	53	-7	17	2	20	-7	9	0	17	-14	13	1
	LT	18	4	60	6	8	-5	15	-5	12	0	17	-10	10	-7
	LU	23	11	54	-5	17	-3	20	2	26	-4	32	6	27	6
	HU	20	10	48	-2	11	1	21	-1	13	-1	30	2	21	-1
	MT	16	6	44	-3	18	4	13	6	17	3	28	5	10	0
	NL	16	1	45	4	26	2	12	0	22	-1	46	15	20	4
	AT	23	11	51	5	20	-2	20	5	29	-2	40	15	22	3
	PL	14	0	35	-3	16	-4	15	-1	11	0	16	-5	16	-3
	PT	16	5	38	3	30	9	17	3	17	5	16	-3	13	3
	RO	23	8	50	4	17	0	35	0	19	4	21	-4	20	0
	SI	17	7	60	5	15	-5	17	-2	22	7	39	-2	16	1
	SK	30	18	58	-5	17	-5	20	-1	22	3	34	-2	17	-1
	FI	14	4	58	5	17	-3	15	-1	31	8	42	8	18	2
	SE	28	15	55	13	33	8	9	0	42	2	57	10	22	4
	UK	15	6	36	-4	15	-1	12	1	27	2	25	3	17	3

QB15 Sur lesquels des sujets suivants souhaiteriez-vous recevoir plus d'informations ? (MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QB15 On which of the following topics would you wish to have more information? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QB15 Zu welchen der folgenden Themen hätten Sie gern mehr Informationen? (BIS ZU DREI NENNUNGEN ERLAUBT)

2/2		Le rôle de l'agriculture pour la société		Autre (SPONTANE)		Aucun\ Ne souhaite pas recevoir plus d'information sur l'agriculture (SPONTANE) None \ You do not want to have more information on agriculture (SPONTANEOUS) Spontan: Zu keinem davon/Bin an diesen Themen nicht interessiert		NSP	
		The role of agriculture for society		Others (SPONTANEOUS)				DK	
	%	Zur Rolle der Landwirtschaft für die Gesellschaft		Spontan: Sonstige				Weiß nicht / Keine Angabe	
		EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2	EB 72.5	Diff. EB 68.2
	EU 27	13	13	1	1	13	-3	4	-2
	BE	16	16	0	0	18	0	1	0
	BG	15	15	0	0	11	-4	5	-5
	CZ	12	12	0	0	3	-8	0	-4
	DK	16	16	0	0	11	-3	1	-3
	D-W	12	12	0	0	16	2	3	0
	DE	12	12	0	0	16	1	3	0
	D-E	13	13	0	0	19	1	2	1
	EE	17	17	1	0	14	-5	5	-3
	IE	11	11	1	1	28	5	8	-5
	EL	10	10	0	0	5	0	0	-1
	ES	11	11	1	1	10	-8	2	-12
	FR	16	16	1	1	9	1	2	0
	IT	12	12	1	1	4	-7	3	-7
	CY	20	20	0	0	12	-1	1	1
	LV	12	12	1	0	14	1	3	-2
	LT	17	17	1	1	15	-3	5	-1
	LU	14	14	0	-1	6	-11	3	1
	HU	11	11	0	0	17	-3	2	-3
	MT	8	8	0	0	23	-5	5	-1
	NL	23	23	1	1	13	-6	2	-2
	AT	11	11	1	0	14	2	2	-4
	PL	8	8	0	0	29	11	5	-6
	PT	8	8	1	1	18	-6	6	-3
	RO	22	22	1	1	6	-4	7	0
	SI	14	14	1	1	13	-4	1	-1
	SK	16	16	1	1	4	-5	1	-2
	FI	15	15	1	1	10	-4	1	-3
	SE	15	15	0	0	4	-5	1	-1
	UK	11	11	0	0	22	-9	10	4